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A RESOURCE FOR

Reading & Words

YDS, KPDS, TOEFL, UDS

115 Reading Passages

330 Reading Comprehension Questions

1100 Words Defined

550 Vocabulary Exercises

PASSAGE 1
THE BRITISH MENTALITY

Although I had stayed in England for over a year, it was difficult for me to understand the British mentality. Traveling to the office everyday by train, I watched people concealing their faces behind newspaper. They rarely conversed with each other, occasionally lifting their eyebrows to look at their fellow passengers. But when I started a conversation under the pretext of the weather I found many had a natural gift for gossip.

VOCABULARY

DEFINITIONS

Mentality: Mind
To conceal: To hide
To converse: To talk
Occasionally: Seldom, rarely
To lift: To raise
Pretext: Excuse/ false reason
Gift: Talent, skill
Gossip: Friendly chat

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Maggie crossed the room, ... the lid of the pot and sniffed at the contents.
2. Under the ....of wanting to return a pen which she had left behind, I visited her.
3. It turned out that Jane had inherited a natural ....for music.
4. They were .... intimately, opening up their private problems to each other with a freedom well beyond the usual.
5. Paul confesses his doubts such as he would have.................... from anyone he did not trust absolutely.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The writer was **quite surprised............**

A) as he could understand the British mind
B) because almost noone on the train was talking to each other
C) since most people were reading newspaper
D) after he saw people traveling by train

E) when he saw the British way of life.

2. Using **the excuse of the weather**

A) doesn't work all the time
B) is how one can get the British to talk
C) is good for gossiping about nature
D) requires natural gift for gossip
E) makes it easy to change the subject.

3. It can be inferred from the passage **that**

A) people in England cover their faces with a newspaper
B) .the British do not look at anybody in the train
C) the British are in fact have a tendency to talking
D) Englishmen always read something
E) the writer wanted to stay for another year.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Unlike young people.

A) old people are not reasonable in their fear of death
B) most old people are not afraid of death
C) old people are always sad
D) old people are cheated of best things
E) human joys are not experienced by old. people

2. Young people are right........................

A) because they didn't have, best things
B). to trouble the old people
C) as they are always J" ~L.":
D) for not having a reason for their fear
E) for their fear of death

3. Although they have experienced almost everything life will offer ....

A) all the old people fear death
B) most young people are not ready to die in battle
C) some old people are still affected by the idea of death
D) young people feel sad because they will be .old,someday
E) old people get sad when they think of those happy days .

PASSAGE 3

DOOLE'S LIFE

Doole was in business, in fireplaces. But he would often go for a stroll in the afternoon between two and three. "Nobody comes back from lunch till three, you might as well not have a telephone", so he often said to himself. Doole took out his watch and checked the time. Nearly half an hour before he need think of the office. "What a wholly delightful day!" he contemplated. Indeed, the varied colorful flowers in the park shone very brightly in that September light.

VOCABULARY

To go for a stroll: To go for a walk
To check: To confirm
Wholly: Completely, entirely
To contemplate: To think
Varied: Various, mixed

EXERCISES
Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. After breakfast I take a .... around the base checking that all the daily tasks have been completed.
2 ..... for signs of damage and only store those in perfect condition in paper sacks in a cool, dark place.
3. In alternate weeks the auction is .... devoted to domestic buyers or to foreign buyers.
4. He .... balloon-travel and a journey to the North Pole.
5. Team sizes can be .... but they are always made up of an odd number of competitors.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. We understand from the passage that.

A) employees in the office always go to the park
B) people return to the office at about three o'clock
C) nobody telephones the office
D) Doole prefers to be near the fireplace
E) Doole does not like to eat out

2. It's obvious in the passage that Doole.

A) only goes out if it is fine
B) has his lunch at three o'clock
C) does not call at the office
D) works alone in the office
E) enjoys walking in the park

3. We can infer from the passage that-----

A) it was a fine autumn day
B) the weather was very cold
C) it was a beautiful summer day
D) Doole preferred to be in a different place.
E) nobody goes to that park

PASSAGE 4

THE GENERATION GAP

The world *is* undergoing a rapid change. That is, views, opinions, fashion, and even traditions are changing rapidly. The old cannot adapt themselves to these changes easily. They always talk about good old days, and grumble about the young, which leads to a generation gap. Parents always mention the problems of the young. If there is one, then, we can say that it is the old who create it. Everyone is of the opinion that the young are, after all, human beings-people just like their parents. There is only one difference between an old man and a young man: the young man has got a bright future before, him and the old one has got a lot of experience behind him.

VOCABULARY

To undergo: To go through, to experience
Rapid: Quick, fast .
To adapt: To make suitable for
To grumble: To complain
Generation gap: Failure of the younger and older generations to understand each other
To mention: To talk about
To be of the opinion: To agree
After all: In spite of everything

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Everything depends on how the country .... itself to using information technology.
2. The government, after a period of .... decline in manufacturing and a sharp rise in unemployment, appears to have conquered many of the major difficulties.
3. I don't.... about my pension; I could do with more,Jbut I don't.
4: Allowing for the ...., we found we had a surprising amount in common.
5. You should not get angry with him because he contradicted you in front of your friends ....he is only a child.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is maintained that the old.........

A) are the only ones who get accustomed to-the change.
B) like the change more than anything else.
C) have always been open to the change
D) can't keep up with the rapid change
. E) don't like the traditions.

2. The writer claims that it is the old who.

A) create the problem of the generation gap
B) try to adapt themselves to the changes
C) want the young to be free in their lives
D) never- talk about their past experiences
E) are in the harmony with the[1] young.

3. The old differ from the young in that.........

A) the latter are not as experienced as the former
B) the former do not know what to expect from life
C) the old are better in understanding the young
D) the young are worse in adapting themselves to changes
E) they are both living in the same world.

PASSAGE 5

MEMORY

There is no simple answer to the question, "How can I enhance my memory?" But there are some general points one can make. Firstly, you have to practice. Practice remembering things. Secondly, use your memory. Preferring to make notes all the time rather than rely on one's memory is a terrible mistake. It's certain that you actually risk making your memory worse that way. In order to utilize your memory, you have to be keen to remember-eager to remember. If you really mean to remember things, you can. And thirdly, always make associations when you want to remember anything.

VOCABULARY

To enhance: To develop
To rely on: To trust
To risk: To take the risk of
To utilize: To use
Keen: Willing, enthusiastic, eager
Eager: Ready/ willing, keen
Associations: Links, relations

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1 . Clothes are important — you should wear something which .... your own self esteem and creates the right kind of impression
2. I have always ..... the kindness of my friends.
3. We have to find a way to .... our fifty thousand members as an educational and propaganda machine
4. Music, obviously, can make a mood, build familiarity and memory, and ..... for an happy event.
5. He has always been .... to help the needy.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. To better one's ability to remember, one should not

A) make general points
B) practice everything one learns
C) force oneself to remember
D) use one's memory
E) write down the things one should remember.

2. Writing down everything..................

A) helps a lot to remember
B) makes a person's memory worse
C) improves memory
D) leads to mistakes
E) is another way of using one's memory.

3. The writer points out that one ....

A) should not be so eager to remember
B) must try to remember everything
C) should make small notes when one wants to remember anything
D) can also connect things in mind to remember them
E) should sometimes risk making one's memory worse

PASSAGE 6

CHRISTMAS

Christmas is only a few days away and the two children in the Robinson family feel very excited and are impatient for it. Their mother has baked them a very large and delicious Christmas cake. She has shown them how to make colorful ornaments for their Christmas tree. Tomorrow she will take them out shopping in the High Street as she is planning to purchase new clothes for them to wear on Christmas Day. Mr. Robinson gave Tommy and Irena some money last week so that they could buy themselves lots of balloons and streamers to decorate their house.

VOCABULARY

DEFINITIONS

To be impatient for: To long for, to look forward to
To bake: To cook in the oven
Ornament: Decoration
To purchase: To buy
Streamer: Flag, ribbon
To decorate: To ornament

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. We ....the living room with .... for Christmas.
2. My wife .... delicious pastries every weekend.
3. The company...........new computers to speed up the work in the offices last week.
4. It has been two years since he graduated and he is........... a job.
5. The children are...........the day when they will go to the playground.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. We understand from the passage that

   A) Christmas doesn't mean much to the children
   B) the family is not happy with Christmas
   C) children are looking forward to Christmas
   D) they always do the same arrangements for the New Year
   E) the Robinsons will not celebrate the New Year

2. Children learnt how to.

   A) do shopping
   B) make decorations
   C) buy new clothes
   D) make a cake
   E) excite their mother and father

3. It is obvious in the passage that.

   A) she hasn't bought clothes for the children yet
   B) the shopping for the Christmas has finished
   C) the following day is the New Year
   D) children spent all their money on cake
   E) Mr. Robinson will give them some more money

PASSAGE 7

ELVIS'DEATH

By five o'clock Graceland was crammed with mourners: ex-employees, old friends, relatives, and special fans. Of course everyone is sadden by death, but the thing about Elvis'death was that no one could believe it. Elvis Presley dead? As more people crowded in and the reality began to fully sink in, I felt I couldn't breathe. I stepped out on the porch, and the sight beyond the gates was incredible; tens of thousands of people gathered there.

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VOCABULARY

^ DEFINITIONS

To cram: To fill
Mourner: Person who attends a funeral as a relative or friend of the dead person
Ex: Past, previous
To sadden: To upset
To crowd: To gather
To sink: To fall
To step out: To walk out
Porch: Veranda, covered entrance
Sight: View, spectacle
Gate: Entrance, door
Incredible: Unbelievable

^ EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. A mile-long queue of.... carried a black coffin to the Xinhua building.
2. But what has .... me especially was the repeated rumor that Leslie's plane had been brought down not by the storms, but by human error on our own side.
3. ' It appears that this sad reality has finally .....
4. This berry-laden holly bough will be a welcome winter . to birds.
5. It's given me an .... new perspective on what life is, and what it's worth.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Elvis'death ....

A) didn't seem possible for anyone
B) affected nobody
C) was not a surprise for most people
D) was being expected
E) didn't arouse any feelings in people

2. The writer stepped out on the porch because ....

A) he was very ill
B) he had some friends there.
C) he couldn't find a place to stand in
D) he wanted to get some fresh air
E) he wanted to see the crowd outside

3. The number of the people gathered outside.

A) was fewer than expected
B) made everyone sadder
C) made it difficult for people to breathe
D) disappointed Elvis' friends and the relatives
E) surprised the writer

PASSAGE 8

WORDS

Because words can break silence, and thus remove tension, we often draw on them for this reason and not mainly for what they mean. When two people are introduced, one says, "How do you do?" Now this is not really a question, despite its apparent meaning, and the other person will reply not, 'Very well thank you,[1] but 'How do you do?' This is the conversational formula. The purpose of the phrase 'How do you do?' is not to communicate meaning but to break the tension which would result from silence.

VOCABULARY

DEFINITIONS

Thus: Therefore, so
To remove: To take out
To draw on: To use, to resort to
Tension: Worry, anxiety
Apparent: Obvious, clear
To result from: To be caused by

> **EXERCISE**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Should these symptoms become ...., get your dog to a vet — quickly!
2. She merely .... her experience and won 5 games in a row although she was not trained enough
3. The stress and .... that rise from anxiety are unnecessary burdens.
4. We will do our best to .... any obstacles that prevent the students.from enjoying the use of the facilities of the university.
5. A large proportion of gliding accidents and incidents .... launch failures.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Words are mainly used for ....

A) their meanings.
B) eliminating anxiety
C) building up tension.
D) creating silence.
E) meaningful talks.

2. In terms of meaning "How do you do?" is..

A) not replied "How do you do"
B) not a question.
C) replied "Very well thank you'
D) a question.
E) used for introducing two people.

3. What is important "How do you do? " is its

A) breaking silence.
B) meaning.
C) not being conversational.
D) answering.
E) remaining silent.

PASSAGE 9

SOCIETY

Men usually want to have their own way. They want to think and act as they like. No one, however, can have his own way all the time. A man cannot live in society without taking into account the interest of others as well as his own interests. "Society" means a group of people with the same laws and the same way of life. People in society may make their own decisions, but these decisions ought not to be unjust or detrimental to others.

VOCABULARY

DEFINITIONS

To have one's own way: To do what one wants
To take into account: To consider
Interest: Advantage, benefit
Unjust: Unfair
Detrimental: Harmful

> *EXERCISES*

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. The manager should .... the artist's wishes and aspirations.
2. Sugar is positively .... to bodybuilding due to the fact that it causes a rise in insulin levels
3. Every learner .... learning vocabulary
4. Such .... laws deserve to be broken.
5. As he ran the company in line with his ...., he was fired.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Even if a person wants to behave the way he likes, he can't because ....

   A) there are some rules he should obey.
   B) it is impossible for a person to act as he likes.
   C) he can have his way sometimes.
   D) he should always respect the others.
   E) his opinions are less important in society.

2. It is emphasized in the passage that a person is rejected by society if he ....

   A) can't do whatever he likes.
   B) isn't leading a different life.
   C) considers others' opinions.
   D) doesn't consider the interests of others.
   E) doesn't have interests as well as the others'

3. It is pointed out that individuals' decisions ....

   A) aren't so important.
   B) don't always be accepted.
   C) ought not to be just.
   D) cannot influence society.
   E) should be fair and not hurt others.

PASSAGE 10

A group of men were requested to put their hands into a bowl of icy water and then tell a researcher how much it hurt. Half of them reported back to a man, the other half to an attractive woman. Those who talked to the woman asserted that they suffered significantly less pain than the others. When women were asked to do the same, they reported a similar level of pain whether they were talking to a man or a woman. There was not a discrepancy between the statements they made to a man and a woman.

VOCABULARY

DEFINITIONS

To request: To ask for, to demand
Bowl: Basin, sink
Icy: Very cold
To assert: To claim
To suffer: To undergo, To experience
Significantly: Considerably, a lot
Discrepancy: Difference

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1) People aren't going to .... a singer's record unless it has been promoted properly through the usual channels of TV, radio, music press, national press and live shows.
2) One of the victims was in a critical condition, ... from severe burns, but'the other three were allowed home after treatment for shock.
3) Our traditions are .... different to those in England.
4) I got upset by the .... between what he told me and the way he actually behaved.
5) They ...., rather than denied, the bias in their own papers.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. From the passage we understand that when the men talked to the attractive woman..............

A) they said they didn't feel much pain.
B) the pain didn't affect them at all.
C) two of them lied about the pain.
D) the woman claimed to suffer significantly.
E) only half of them told the truth. /

2. It's obvious in the passage that the women reported the same level of pain ....

A) only to the men.
B) they said they didn't feel the pain.
C) even if they weren't asked.
D) although they didn't put their hands into the bowl.
E) whomever they talked to.

3. The purpose of the research was to find out ....

A) that women were less strong.
B) if a bowl of icy water hurt hands,
C) how truthful men and women were.
D) whether men were attracted by a beautiful woman.
E) if ice-was painful.

PASSAGE 11

CONSPIRACY

Back in the biology department, Logan sat down at his desk, planning to prepare some roll sheets for his new classes. He stayed there for a long time without moving. The September sun went low behind the New Jersey Palisade, but he didn't prepare the sheets. Suddenly he sat forward in his chair. In a surprising flash of creative thought, he had seen how he could obtain the money. The entire plan simply burst upon him. He would rob the bank and pin the robbery on Tritt

VOCABULARY

Conspiracy; Secret plan
Roll sheets: List of names
To go low: To set
Flash: Spark, burst
Entire: Complete, whole
To obtain: To get
To burst upon: To come suddenly to
To pin on: To place the blame on

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1} The list of dead and detained suggested that the ... against the general ran wider than initially thought.
2) He enjoyed the brief ..... of jealousy and the home comforts.
3) Instinctively I felt it might endanger the ..... project, how everything might collapse around me the moment I told the truth.
4) Following her arrival, she .... a temporary job as a nurse in the Hospital of Hope.
5) The appalling realization ..... him that he had failed.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It can be inferred from the passage that Logan is a ...

A) student B) janitor C) cleaner D) teacher E) secretary

2. It's obvious in the passage that.................

A) he didn't plan to prepare the roll sheets before hand.
B) the evening was approaching.
C) he spent a lot of time preparing the roll sheets.
D) he finally decided to count the money at his desk.
E) Not moving for a long time made him sleepy.

3. Logan's plan to put the blame on Tritt ....

A) had been carefully developed
B) took a period of ten months
C) worked very well
D) came to him suddenly
E) was suggested to him by his friend.

PASSAGE 12

FINANCIAL CENTER: LONDON ,

The city of London has been a world financial center for many years. Until about fifty years ago, its significance was due to the fact that London was the capital city of major trading nation. After the financial difficulties of the first part of the twentieth century, the city might have slowly lost its influence in international finance. But in fact since 1960, it has recovered rapidly, and developed at great speed in recent years. A new city has grown, modern, efficient and looking forward to the future.

VOCABULARY

DEFINITIONS

Significance: Importance
Due to: Because of
To trade: to buy **and** sell, to do business
To recover: to get better
Rapidly: Quickly
Efficient: Capable, able
To look forward to: To wait for, to long for

> *EXERCISES*

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Sometimes accidents are caused by carelessness, but more often they are the result of someone not realizing the .... of doing things the right way.
2. In protest he began a hunger-strike which resulted in his falling into a coma,.... his illness, a few days later.
3. The exchange rates relate to goods which are ..... internationally.
4. The coach is in hospital .... from a mild heart attack.
5. If we are to continue to meet the .... growing needs of those who look to us for care and prevention, we urgently need you to share the challenge with us.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. London was a world financial center because it..

A) didn't do any trade as a capital city.
B) Was the capital of a country leading in commerce.
C) was very important fifty years ago.
D) has been the capital city for fifty years.
E) is the capital of a major nation.

2. In the first part of the twentieth century, the city was not as powerful as it had been...........

A) because the country was financially worse.
B) since other cities replaced it in the finance world.
C) as it was not developing at great speed.
D) although it had financial difficulties.
E) after it had financial difficulties at the end of the twentieth century.

3. We understand from the passage that London...............

A) is looking forward to growing modern and efficient.
B) recovered quickly in 1960 despite the difficulties.
C) didn't take a long time to gain its strength.
D) worked hard for many years to be powerful again, yet it failed.
E) does not expect much of the future as it did in the past

PASSAGE 13

THE SECRET *OF LONG LIFE*

In the mountains of Georgia, in what was once the Soviet Union, a 60-year-old is twice as likely to live over 90 as the average person in the developed world. Georgians also tend to give birth and work until they are much older. They live on a balanced and varied diet that comprises daily helpings of matzoni, a low-acid yogurt containing enzymes that are said to reduce cholesterol levels.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Likely: Probable, possible
Average: Normal, usual, typical
To tend: To have the habit of doing something; to be inclined,to be apt
Varied: Different, various
To comprise: To have, to include, to comprise
Helping: Portion, serving, plateful
To contain: To have, to include, to comprise
To reduce: To decrease

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Within the next five years, the company wants its European revenue to .... one third of its total.
2. This year the festival brings you the chance to see a wide and ..... selection of the films which will be remembered as the highlights of cinema in 1990s.
3. She told him indignantly that he'd already eaten a substantial ..... of bacon and eggs about three o'clock that morning.
4. If gardening ..... to give you backache, remember to take plenty of rest periods during the day, and never try to lift more than you can easily cope with.
5. Now that the deed was done, I had a chance to reflect on what was...... to happen.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **We understand that the area mentioned in the passage**

   A) is a part of the Soviet Union.
   B) mainly inhabited by old people,
   C) is not suitable for 90-yeair-old people
   D) do not have many mountains
   E) used to belong to the Soviet Union.

2. **When compared** with a person in **the developed world, a Georgian ....**

   A) is more likely to live over ninety
   B) is less likely to live over ninety
   C) don't live more than sixty
   D) possibly dies younger
   E) is likely to die before sixty

3. **It's clear from the passage** that

   A) Georgians' cholesterol levels are very high.
   B) Georgians don't eat yogurt everyday.
   C) Georgians pay special attention to their diets.
   D) Matzoni is made from yogurt.
   E) Matzoni helps them a lot in their work.

PASSAGE 14

DIFFICULT LIFE

Sixty-eight-year old Mary Cooper leads a very difficult life in a block of flats in Dover. There is no central-heating installed in the flats, so in the winter Mrs. Cooper sits in front of her small electric fire in the kitchen. She goes to bed with her clothes on because she is *too cold to* take them off. She has to put old newspapers between her blankets to keep warm. Sometimes she isn't *ivell enough to* get up, so she stays in bed all day. ,

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To lead a life: To live
Central heating: Heating system for buildings.
To install: To put in, to fit
Electric fire: A device that works by means of electricity and warms a room
Blanket: A piece of thick cloth put on bed to keep us warm

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. As it is rather cold today, you'd better turn on the ....
2. The sick man was wrapped up in two ..., still he was shivering.
3. He had an alarm .... in his car to prevent it from being stolen.
4. Because...........are portable devices, they are easily carried to wherever you want to warm.
5. Our parents do their best so that we can ...a happy ....

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Mrs. Tylary Cooper ....

A) likes reading in bed very much.
B) is fond of collecting old newspapers.
C) is lazy because she reads newspapers all day.
D) puts blankets between her newspapers to keep warm.
E) supports her blankets with newspapers so as not to feel cold.

2. She doesn't change her clothes ....

A) because it is very cold in her house.
B) when she feels very lazy to take them off.
C) because she is sixty eight years old.
D) since she doesn't have many clothes.
E) although she stays home all day.

3. She sits in the kitchen

A) when the central heating is off.
B) because she likes sitting in front of the electric fire.
C) as the other rooms of the house are very cold.
D) when she doesn't feel well enough to go to bed.
E) because the only central heating is in the kitchen.

PASSAGE 15

THE EIFFEL *TOWER*

When Gustave Eiffel was commissioned to build his tower in Paris, no one, least of all, he thought it would still be standing a century later. The tower had been intended as the crowning glory of the 1889 Paris Exhibition, but the Parisians became so attached to it that no one had the heart to take it down. So there it stayed and soon it became the city's most famous landmark.

VOCABULARY

DEFINITIONS

To commission: To hire
Crowning: Greatest
To intend: To aim, to plan
Glory: Beauty
Exhibition: Display, show
To be attached to: To be fond of
To have the heart to do something: To dare
landmark: Familiar sign, attraction

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Bill Watts, whose clocks achieve the highest levels of craftsmanship, was recently .... to produce a clock to replace one built in the 1760s.
2. An .... called The Essential Cubism was organized at the Tate Gallery.
3. The room was looking a mess because I hadn't.... to tidy it
4. She paused by the old flourmill, another ....of her childhood.
5. It is not sensible to be blindly .... old customs

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The writer points out that the tower was ....

A) known to stand a century later
B) the idea of Gustave Eiffel
C) meant to stand for centuries
D) not expected to be the symbol of Paris
E) not built to serve any purpose

2. The main reason for building the tower was.

A) to commission Gustave Eiffel
B) to give Parisians what they wanted
C) is being most famous landmark
D) the fact that it was glorious
E) the 1889 Paris Exhibition

3. The tower was not pulled down.............

A) since it was built for Paris Exhibition
B) as it was the most famous thing in Paris
C) although Parisians wanted to take it down
D) although it didn't mean much to Parisians
E) because Paris was soon identified with it

PASSAGE 16

THE COTTAGE

Norah had a cottage on a cliff above a big bay. In winter it could be very nasty *because of* strong winds and sea spray. In fact, when a gale was blowing, Norah and her husband got used to sleeping in a small room downstairs, because their bedroom upstairs, which faced the gales, had a very big window, and they were afraid that an extra violent gust might break it and blow pieces of broken glass over them. Also, the salt spray from the sea put an end to many of the colorful plants Norah planted in her garden.

VOCABULARY

> **DEFINITIONS**

Cliff: rock face
[1] Bay: part of a coastline where the land curves inward
Nasty: severe, dangerous
Spray: water in fine droplets or mist
Gale: strong wind
To face: to confront, to meet
Violent: strong, intense
Gust: breeze, strong wind
To put an end to: to finish
To plant: to place in the ground, to sow

> **EXERCISES**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. His house on the hill had a magnificent view over the —
2. In addition, all drugs can have....... side effects.
3. Often infected people are rejected by family and friends, leaving them ....this chronic condition alone.
4. With his left hand he snatched the gun from the man's hands, and with his right he gave him a .... blow to the ear.
5. It took four visits to the clinic...........her phobia once and for all and to allow her to lead the happy, normal life she so desired.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **It** is **obvious that the room upstairs in Norah's house is**

   A) very comfortable
   B) not cold
   C) small
   D) tidy
   E) not safe

2. They sleep **in** the **room** downstairs **because ....**

   A) it is larger than the one upstrairs
   B) the strong wind may break the windows upstairs
   C) it has a stove which warms very well
   D) it has many large windows
   E) they can see the gale better there

3. **The flowers in Norah's garden........................**

   A) attract everybody's attention.
   B) need looking after carefully.
   C) should be watered every week.
   D) are badly affected by the salt spray.
   E) like to be sprayed with salty water.

PASSAGE 17
BALLONING

One of my great ambitions is to learn how to pilot a balloon on my own. I look forward to weekends because my father, who's a balloonist, takes us all ballooning with him every weekend. I'm the only one who rides with him in the basket, which is fastened to the bottom of the balloon with nylon ropes. Sometimes he allows me to pilot the balloon on my own when the wind isn't too strong, but he always stays with me in the basket.

VOCABULARY

^ DEFINITIONS

Ambition: Goal, aim, desire
To pilot: To direct, to conduct, to fly
To ride: To travel
To fasten: To tie up
To allow: To let
On one's own: Alone

> EXERCISES

- Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. You can at least organize your life around your aims and

2. Army duties included parachuting and .... of light aircraft.
3. I have ....them in the car to our destination.
4. The air hostess requested that the passengers.......... their seat belts.
5. He just went away .... to have a long private think.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The writer always wanted ....

   A) to have his own balloon.
   B) to ride with his father in the basket.
   C) to be a balloonist like his father.
   D) to be a pilot.
   E) to learn how to fly a balloon.

2. The writer pilots the balloon...........

   A) only on weekends.
   B) when his father is without him.
   C) only when the weather is calm.
   D) because his father is a balloonist.
   E) because his father takes them on every weekend,.

3. From the passage we understand that,......

   A) his father stays on the. ground when it isn't windy.
   B) his father is always with him when he is piloting.
   C) the writer pilots the balloon but the others don't help him.
   D) ballooning on one's own is very difficult.
   E) ballooning is a very nice outdoor activity.

PASSAGE 18

THE STRANGER

We're more than halfway now; it's only two miles farther to the tavern, said the driver. ", I'm glad of that!" answered the stranger, in a more sympathetic mood. He meant to say more but the east wind blew clear down a man's throat if he tried to speak. The girlish voice was something quite charming, however, and presently he spoke again. "You don't feel the cold so much at twenty below zero out in the Western Country. There is none of this damp chill," he said, and then it seemed as if he had blamed the uncomplaining young driver.

VOCABULARY

^ DEFINITIONS-

Tavern: Pub, inn
Sympathetic: Understanding, kind
Mood: Frame of mind, temper
Girlish: Like a girl, relating to a girl
Charming: Delightful, attractive
Presently: Now, currently
Damp: Wet, moist, humid
Chill: Coldness
To blame: To hold responsible, to accuse
Uncomplaining: Tolerant, patient

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Life in a small village could be deadly dull, and Henry had been absolutely .... when he chose to be.
2. Sudden changes of .... from cheerful and alert to sullen and moody
3. A wipe down with a .... cloth is all that's needed to keep them clean.
4. Continued heavy investment was .... for a 40 per cent fall in profits.
5. The first rays of the sun shook the .... of the morning from their bodies.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is obvious from the passage that they have.................

A) come only two miles.
B) two miles left.
C) more than two miles to go
D) less than two miles
E) a lot of miles to cover

2. We learn from the passage that the driver ....

A) has been driving for some time
B) is a close friend of the passanger
C) is traveling with a beautiful lady.
D) is driving a woman to her house
E) is bored with the passanger.

3. One may conclude from the passage that the stranger.

A) has been to the Western Country before.
B) is used to such a climate
C) is not from" the Western Country.
D) has been complaining about the driver.
E) doesn't like the driver at all.

PASSAGE 19

MOTORCARS

The motorcar has been among the biggest influences on life in the 20th century, a powerful factor in the progress of civilization. It can, unfortunately, be a source of danger- but for every life it takes, it saves a dozen, speeding the desperately ill to hospital, carrying food to the places where there is a food shortage. It has disturbed many of the quiet places where people go at their leisure, but opened new playgrounds to millions. Because of it, the ability to ride a horse is a rare skill, railways are no longer a decisive factor in molding our communities.

VOCABULARY

^ DEFINITIONS-

To influence: To affect
Factor: Reason, cause
Progress : Development
Civilization: People, nation, culture
Source: Origin, basis
To speed: To drive too fast, to race
Desperately: Urgently, badly
Shortage: Lack
Leisure: Free time
Playground: Playing field
Decisive: Important, vital
To mould: To shape

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Most of the third-year students had been back for a month already, ... trying to catch up with their second-year work.
2. They gave excuses of .... of time to explain why they did not finish the work.
3. His method of management has produced .... changes.
4. A pedestrian zone also gives you the opportunity to wander at your .... through the wide selection of shops.
5. In the lounge of the residential home the white-haired woman was .... a lump of clay.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **From the passage we understand that a car can kill....**

A) more people than it saves.
B) as many people as it saves.
C) fewer people than it saves.
D) and this made our progress slow.
E) but can not save anybody.

2. **It is obvious** in **the** passage **that the car has been a cause of**

A) seriously ill people.
B) annoyance to quiet places.
C) food shortage.
D) leisure time to people.
E) trouble to millions.

3. **We can infer from the passage that before cars existed,**

A) everybody used to ride a horse.
B) people didn't have any playgrounds.
C) the only means of transportation were trains.
D) trains were no longer important.
E) railways were of great importance.

PASSAGE 20
DOGS

Dogs possess a more developed sense of hearing and smelling than men, but they cannot see so well. You may be surprised to learn that dogs are color-blind. A dog distinguishes objects first by their movement, second by their brightness and third by their shape. A dog lives on average for about 12 or 13 years. A puppy aged six months compares in age with a child six years old. A thirteen-year-old child is not yet grown up, but a thirteen-year-old dog is very old dog indeed.

VOCABULARY

> **DEFINITIONS**

To possess: To have, to own
To distinguish: To see the difference
Color-blind: Unable to see certain colors
On average: Normally
Puppy: Young dog
To compare with: To be similar to
Grown-up: Mature man
Indeed: Without a doubt

> **EXERCISES**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Experience shows that 80 per cent of HIV cases will go on to develop Aids, ... within eight years.
2. When .... 1985 figures/ there Was an overall increase of 40%.
3. The 'purpose at hand', to .... between criminals and decent people, is very difficult to achieve. •
4. It is obvious that the manager had the cashier to help him in his fraud; ...., there is documentary proof of that.
5. My own experience of trying to teach and train managers is that it is extremely difficult to teach .... people anything.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **We can understand from the passage that** dogs ....

   A) see better than other animals
   B) are unable to distinguish colors.
   C) have a poor sense of smelling.
   D) are children's best friends.
   E) are loyal animals.

2. **Apart from other things, the light reflecting from the objects....**

   A) causes dogs to be blind.
   B) prevents dogs from seeing colors.
   C) frightens dogs very much
   D) helps dogs see the objects.
   E) troubles dogs.

3. **Although a thirteen-year- old child is not old, a dog of the same**

   A) lives longer.
   B) can see very well.
   C) is very young.
   D) has many more years to live.
   E) is quite old.

PASSAGE 21

ROBOTS

Some experts believe that robots will be able to do jobs, which at the moment only human beings can do; however, there are also others who disagree. One London Company, UAS has already developed machines that can be employed as 'home - helps' for old people unable to look after themselves and who are living on their own. These machines can now carry out such things as cook eggs and clean the floor, and the company says that future models will be directed by simple voice instructions and controlled by a 'brain'. Yet it is believed that we have along way to go before we can develop truly intelligent machines.

VOCABULARY

> *DEFINITIONS*

Expert: very skilled at doing something or knowing a lot about a particular subject, specialist
To employ: To use
To look after: to care for, to take care of
To carry out: To do
Instruction: direction
Truly: really

^ EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. You could do it yourself or get.......help.
2. As yet no new VAT leaflet or .... has been supplied.
3. In spring the willow, with its arching branches, embroidered with silver female catkins, is...........a thing of beauty.
4. When we were away, our neighbors .... our plants.
5. Promises that are made must be ,..

READING COMPREHENSION

1. We understand from the passage that although robots can do certain jobs ....

A) old people are still unable to look after themselves.
B) these can not be done by human beings.
C) there are few others which can not be done by robots.
D) there are still many others which can only be done by human beings.
E) which are not satisfactory for some experts.

2. The London company hopes to make a robot soon...........

A) that will respond to spoken orders.
B) with a simple voice.
C) which will give simple instructions.
D) to clean the floor of old people.
E) that has a brain to cook eggs.

3. We can infer from the passage that in developing intelligent robots...............

A) man has made big advances.
B) we have few problems left.
C) there are many great problems to overcome.
D) scientists should agree with each other.
E) experts have covered a long way.

PASSAGE 22

WEALTH

Most men long for wealth as wealth is thought to bring happiness. However, often, wealth inflicts a great deal of worry without much happiness. A millionaire is a very wealthy man, of course, yet his great wealth is also a great responsibility. He may own many large estates and factories. Estates and factories usually require a lot of attention. There may be disputes between the millionaire and his workers over one trouble or another.

VOCABULARY

r DEFINITIONS

To long for: To miss
Wealth: Prosperity, possessions
To inflict: To give, to cause
Estate: Land
To require: To need
Attention: Consideration, interest
Dispute: Argument, disagreement
Responsibility: Duty

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. The continuation of inequality is still clear in the fields of income, housing,........... , and employment,
2. Let's say that your ....is worth £140,000, net of liabilities.
3. The only virtue of these latter newspaper techniques is to bring an event to the .... of a reader.
4. It is no use..............as to which of us will earn more money. It will only serve hurting each other.
5. Imagine a married couple who are estranged from *one* another, yet who both wistfully .,........reconciliation.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is obvious in the passage that

A) Most people want to be rich,
B) Writer thinks that money is more important than happiness.
C) People always think of money.
D) One should have responsibility to have money.
E) Money is not easy to earn.

2. The writer points out that...

A) Millionaires should be responsible ',
B) Large estates are necessary for being rich.
C) All factory owners argue with their workers.
D) All millionaires have troubles.
E) Having a lot of money may cause a great deal of trouble.

3. A millionaire who has factories and large estates ....

A) is happy.
B) is not responsible for his workers.
C) has a lot of responsibilites.
D) troubles everyone.
E) needs a lot of attention.

PASSAGE 23
BABYSITTING

Baby-sitting with my little brother is no fun. Just as I settle down to read or watch television, he demands that I play with him. If I get a telephone call, he screams in the background or knocks something over. I always have to stop my telephone conversation to find out what's wrong with him. He refuses to let me eat my meal in peace. Usually he wants half of whatever I have to eat. Then, when he finally grows tired, it takes about an hour for him to fall asleep.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To settle down: To sit down, to relax
To demand: To ask, to want
To scream: To shout, to cry
To knock something over: To hit, to upset
To find out: To discover, to learn
To refuse: To say no, to reject, to turn down
To grow: To become

^ EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. The group is........... more effort from those in charge of factories.
2. "Fool," 1 ....down the phone at her.
3. Poor man, he was terrified that somebody might............ that he came here.
4. He broke into the discussion for so long that Rain .... impatient.
5. If he had pressed, I would have...........

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The writer complains about................

A) eating snack;
B) talking on the phone.
C) watching television.
D) playing with his brother.
E) looking after his brother.

2. The passage is about,...........

A) the writer and television.
B) the writer and his brother.
C) the writer and telephone.
D) the writer's brother and book.
E) the writer's brother and meal.

3. The writer's brother wants him to

A) sleep with him.
B) eat something with him.
C) knock something over.
D) play with him.
E) scream with him.

PASSAGE 24

CHILDMINDING

When the children were very young, John worked full-time and Pam had a part time job, but when Pam was offered the opportunity of a responsible fulltime job, they didn't want to hire child minders and so John decided it should be he who reduced his working hours to look after the children. Although John does occasionally resent getting so little financial reward for his work and misses the responsibility he lost, he feels he is well suited to the arrangement he and Pam now have.

VOCABULARY

Childminder: Someone whose job is to look after children
To reduce: To decrease, to cut
To resent: To feel bitter about, to have hard feelings about
To reward: To give a prize
To miss: To long for
Well-suited: Suitable, well-matched

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Grandparents are sometimes the ....while parents are out at work.
2. "At last we are getting the .... for our hard work and we will be challenging for the world title ourselves in a couple of years," he said.
3. Megan's been married for 18 years and still loves her husband, but .,....... his meanness.
4. To help .... infection, our community care workers also provide clean needles and syringes to those clients who are known injectors.

5-. Mr. Burberry is...........to the task, for he is best known as the editor of history books.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. When his wife was offered a full-time job, John decided to look after the children because...............

   A) he enjoyed being with them more than his wife did,
   B) he didn't want a stranger to care for them.
   C) his wife would earn more money than he could.
   D) he only had a part time job,
   E) his working hours were more than Pam's.

2. We understand from the passage that John................

   A) doesn't have any responsibility.
   B) had experience of helping in the house before.
   C) takes pleasure in housework.
   D) would rather have a full-time job than look after his children,
   E) earns little money.

   One regret that John sometimes has is that he

   A) 'feels satisfied with his situation.
   B) sees so little of his wife.
   Cj has less responsibility at work than before.
   D) has given up an extremely successful.
   E) is suitable for the arrangement they have now.

PASSAGE 25

A SURPRISING ENCOUNTER

Kevin Rogers used to be my boss. He was a hard-working businessman and a real slave driver, always telling us we had to sell more and more. Tired of his relentless treatment, as soon as I could, I got a job with another company. The last time I saw him was more than ten years ago. At least that's what I thought until last Thursday, when I encountered a person who looked like him very much. As I was on my way back to my office, an unshaven, shabby-looking man approached me in the park. "It's been a long time since I had a meal. Can you help me?" he said. There was something about his voice that sounded familiar. I wondered where I had seen him. Then it hit me. He resembled Rogers so much.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To encounter: To meet unexpectedly
Slave driver: Someone who urges to work harder
Relentless: Cruel, feeling no pity for
Unshaven: With short hairs on the face and chin
Shabby-looking: Wearing old, worn clothes
Familiar: Known
To hit: To have an effect upon the mind, to make somebody realize
To resemble: To look like, to be similar to

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Photographs and recollections confirm that in features and coloring he .... his mother.
2. He was quite a small man, about five feet in height, poor and .

3. The first term is always an unsettling time/ and it generally takes a few weeks before students become............ with each other/ and work together effectively.
4. It......... me just how right Jill had been when she said that teaching was the only job I knew.
5. I visited the school I graduated from last week, however I did not.......... any of my teachers there.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It seems that when Rogers was the writer's boss, the writer ....

A) rather liked Rogers.
B) admired Rogers' ability to sell.
C) thought Rogers was lazy.
D) was not very happy in his job.
E) was a hard-working salesman.

2. When the writer met the old man, he

A) was going to work.
B) had finished work and was going home.
C) was working for a man called Rogers.
D) was trying to sell more and more.
E) looked shabby and unshaven.

3. When the man in the park saw the writer, the man

A) tried to hit him,
B) begged for some money from him.
C) immediately recognized the writer.
D) wondered where he had seen the writer.
E) was eating something.

PASSAGE 26
SCUBA DIVING

Exciting yet safe for all, Scuba diving is regarded as one of the most satisfying of hobbies. It can be learned, initially anyway, free of charge at many local baths, and afterwards the heaviest expense is likely to be that of traveling to the sea. Scuba divers come from all walks of life. They don't have to be well-off or upper class; nor do they have to be particularly strong. Generally, beginners should be over fifteen, as it is difficult for children to master the various safety regulations.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To regard as: To consider
Scuba diving: Diving with air tubes
Initially: First
Free of charge: Without paying mone.y
Walks of life: Positions or occupations in society
Well-off: Rich
To master : To learn
Regulation: Rule

> EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. I like this job because I meet people from almost all

2. We do not have to pay for the concert. It is...........
3. My friend's family is quite.................; They can buy everything they want.
4. Probably the hardest task .... during match play is concentration.
5 ...., 1 found it difficult to get accustomed to the food in Hong Kong, but later I got used to it.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Anyone who wants to learn Scuba **diving at local baths.**

A) should pay for it.
B) must be a member of the local baths.
C) may find it expensive. >
D) doesn't have to pay any money.
E) has to go to the sea.

2. We understand that Scuba divers.

A) don't have to be rich.
B) .shouldn't learn rules.
C) must be uppei ,'.
D) need strength.
E) find the regulations difficult.

3. Anyone can become a Scuba diver.

A) provided he buys all the equipment.
B) if he has great courage.
C) except youngsters under fifteen.
D) if he likes going for a walk.
E) but .it is not safe..

PASSAGE 27

CRIME

Crime in the cities has had more publicity than crime in the suburbs, but in recent years many of the suburbs have found their crime rates increasing faster than those of the cities. One crime prevention aid is the Neighborhood Watch Program started five years ago and sponsored by the National Sheriffs' Association. The aim is to get people to watch out for their neighbors. They are asked to be alert for any unusual activity, such as strangers who may be bringing things out of a house to an unfamiliar waiting vehicle. Statistics show that this system works quite well.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Crime: An illegal action for which a person can be punished by law.
To have publicity: To be known
Prevention: Avoidance
Aid: Help
Suburb: Residential district round the outside of a town
To sponsor: To support, to back
To watch out for: To be careful, to be cautious for
Alert: Watchful, aware, attentive

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Please .... anything suspicious and report to us immediately.
2. The conservationists mounted a .... campaign to save the wild life.
3. We should get someone ....the beauty contest, and organize our own system of rewards.

4. The government proceeded to declare a state of military ..... on almost all the bases.
5. Moscow is keen to reduce and restructure its ...... to Nicaragua, and to put it on a more commercial footing.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. According to the passage crime rates in the suburbs ....

A) are constantly decreasing.
B) are not as dangerous as those in the cities.
C) are getting higher and higher.
D) have always been ridiculous when compared to the crime rates in the suburbs.
E) don't need to be prevented.

2. The purpose of the Neighborhood Watch Program is

A) to replace the sheriff's and policemen's duties.
B) to make people suspicious of their neighbors.
C) to decrease the neighborhood crime rate. -
D) to get the neighbors banded together so they can become better friends. *
E) to increase the rate of gossiping.

3. It is clear in the passage that the Neighborhood Watch Program

A) is to work in cooperation with the sheriff's and police department
B) is started to watch out what the neighbors are doing
C) has no advantage in decreasing the crime rate
D) given way to increase crime rates
E) has no known affect on the crime rates

PASSAGE 28

THE ART OF TEACHING

A less hectic atmosphere prevailed in a nearby classroom. Eighteen people, driven by the urge to get better qualifications, were listening intently to a lecture on sociology. The lecturer, a well-qualified young man who went down very well with the class and kept them at it, had the knack of putting over the dullest information in an interesting way. Thanks to him the class had come a long way since the beginning of term, and morale was high.

VOCABULARY

> **DEFINITIONS**

Hectic; Confused, chaotic
To prevail: To be widespread, to be generally seen
To drive: To force, to compel
To urge: To compel
Intently: Carefully
Well-qualified: Experienced enough, very skillful
To go down well **with:** To be accepted or approved
To keep someone at: To make someone work
Knack: Ability, skill
To put something over to: To put something across, to communicate something successfully
Thanks to: As a result of
To come a long way: To progress
i

> **EXERCISES**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1 ...... your determination we have achieved our object.
2. Certainly, such peace as ...... owed an immense amount to Jones's personal stature.
3. Some people seem to have a natural .... for making money, while others have a marvellous ability for getting along without it.

4. Life was terribly .... in the city, she thought, all hustle and bustle.
5. The children were..... listening to the old man relating a story.

READING COMPREHENSION

1, We can infer from the passage that the students............

A) were highly motivated.
B) made a lot of wise,
C) were not willing to study hard
D) liked the atmosphere in the near-by class
E) urged the lecturer to tell them about sociology

2. The sociology lecturer was able to make the dullest information interesting because he..............

A) had very good qualifications.
B) was popular.
C) had a natural gift for doing so.
D) made the class work hard.
E) was an interesting person.

3. We understand from the passage that the sociology class... '

A) traveled long distances to go to classes
B) had made a lot of progress
C) hadn't learnt much
D) thanked the lecturer
E) had worked hard all term

PASSAGE 29

CITY LIFE

Life in a big city is not easy. Posing many problems such as traffic jam, waiting in queues, noise, air pollution, power failures or lack of sufficient water supply, it has a bad influence on city-dwellers. Despite these difficulties, an increasing percentage of the population prefer living in big cities so that they can take advantage of amenities presented by a modern life. Considering that it is our own choice, all of us have some certain responsibilities for making life where we live easier and bearable.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Jam: So many things or people that movement is impossible
To pose : To create
Queue: Line
Power failure: Electricity cut
Sufficient: Enough
Supply: Provision, reserve
Dweller: Resident, inhabitant
Amenity: Facility
Bearable: Tolerable, endurable

> EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Fixing kitchen units to walls always .... problems for the ^one-man" DIYer, but it can be simplified.
2. They formed a ......outside the cinema, pockets of greasy overcoats and grubby kaftans bulging with flagons.
3. To a town ..... the silence is eerie — so this is how the wilderness felt to the early explorers and settlers.
4 ....include a sun terrace built out above the lake, garden, lounge, bar and table tennis.
5. The pain of the separation was made more ......by the fact their father was in constant touch.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is pointed out in **the passage that........**

A) it is amusing to live in a big city.
B) we don't complain about living in a big city at all.
C) our complaints about living in a big city are nonsense.
D) it has some negative aspects to. live in a big city.
E) there is nothing logical to influence us to live in a big city in fact

2. We can infer from the passage that ....

A) there is a decrease in the number of people who would like to live in a big city.
B) many people have to live in a big city because they don't have another chance.
C) people who live in a big city are supposed to make a special effort to make life tolerable.
D) it isn't pleasant to have some responsibilities for others' comfort.
E) although we have some difficulties, we have to bear city life.

J. We can understand from the passage that ....

A) people living in a big city are unaware of the problems that make life unbearable.
B) city life provides us with some facilities for which we can, stand difficulties in big cities.
C) it is impossible to avoid problems as long as we live in a big city.
D) we have to endure the problems because we prefer living in a big city.
E) difficulties are the results of a modern life, so they are inevitable.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is pointed out in the passage that........

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B) we don't complain about living in a big city at all.
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E) although we have some difficulties, we have to bear city life.

3. We can understand from the passage that.....................

A) people living in a big city are unaware of the problems that make life unbearable.
B) city life provides us with some facilities for which we can, stand difficulties in big cities.
C) it is impossible to avoid problems as long as we live in a big city.
D) we have to endure the problems because we prefer living in a big city.
E) difficulties are the results of a modern life, so they are inevitable.

PASSAGE 30

PETS

In most European countries pets are considered to be part of families. Parents would sooner keep pets in their houses than buy their children toys preventing them from thinking or forming independent personalities. Psychologists also suggest that children should have pets so that they can learn how to share. When compared with other children, a child who has a pet is more affectionate and helpful. However, some parents are not in favor of keeping pets in their houses due to the problems the animals may cause. I think parents who are against having pets should determine whether their comfort or their children's preference makes their sons or daughters happier.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Pet: Animal kept
Toy: Plaything
To prevent: To stop
Independent: Free
To suggest: To advise/to propose
To compare: To put side by side, to contrast
Affectionate: Loving, friendly
In favor of: In support of, for
Due to: Because of, on account of
To determine: To find out

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. The state has the authority to ..... the content of a child's education".
2. He is completely kind, ... and forgiving.
3. We all are ..... free thought.

4. We can see a difference when we ......the two ev forms.
5. Two ...... studies surprisingly obtain*^{0}-:! "he same results.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is pointed out in the passage that

A) toys contribute to children's forming independent personalities.
B) pets spoil the children,
C) parents keep pets in their houses to amuse their children.
D) some parents prefer pets to toys because they prevent their .children from thinking.
E) pets help children form a positive character.

I It is implied in the passage that.............

A) pets may cause some diseases.
B) pets are likely to cause serious problems.
C) pets-are less harmful than toys.
D) parents shouldn't buy toys for their children.
E) some toys are likely to stop children from improving their imagination.

It can be deduced from the passage that.............

A) pets are harmful to the children.
B} parents should consider their children's interests to make them happy.
C} children's interests should be ignored for the parents' sake.
D) it is not always possible to meet the children's needs
E) the writer is against keeping pets if it'gives any inconvenience to parents.

PASSAGE 31

TV *CHANNELS*

Some advocate only one channel, or maximum two on TV because they state that it is really difficult to produce good programs for one, let alone for three or four or more. With a lot of channels, the standard of programs drops. The government cannot control all the programs-this means there can be a sharp increase in the amount of violence and sex on TV- What's more, the radio stations can go bankrupt. These are all their arguments. And some argue against the idea of having one channel. They think that rivalry among channels is necessary because it can produce only better programs, that is, more TV channels, better programs. You can have a lot more subjects with different topics. Everybody has got a freedom of choice and the right to learn about what is going on in other parts of the world. Well, who can decide who is right and who is wrong?

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To advocate: To support
To state: To point out, to utter
For: In support of
Let alone: Not to mention
To go bankrupt: To go out of business, to fail
Rivalry: Challenge, competition
What's more: In addition, moreover

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. He denied all the charges against and said he did not.... violence.
2. I.... that I would not hesitate to condemn and punish unacceptable behaviour.

3. It is difficult enough for an individual to be consistent,...... a society.
4. Many companies would ..... and others would prosper unfairly by raising prices rather than output. .
5. The .... between Mercedes and BMW is ever more intense

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Those who argue **there should be one channel on TV think that**

A) worse programs will be produced
B) people will find more'time to converse
C) more channels might lead to the closure of the radio stations
D) the number of the competitions will increase
E) the violence in films will rise unless there are three channels

2. According **to those** who **are** against **more** than one channel, three **or four more...............**

A) may help the authorities follow the programs
B) might lead to arguments in the families
C) will improve the quality of the programs
D) are thought to make it difficult for the authorities to control the programs.
E) provide different topics for film makers

3. Those **who support the idea of having more than one channel** assert that ....

A) this, will increase the quality of .the programs
B) TV is a'danger for the radio stations
C) the number of the viewers.will increase sharply
D) good programs are made by authorities
E) the freedom of choice is restricted .

PASSAGE 32

SPIES

Although most countries employ spies/ few will ever admit that they do. Therefore it is only on the rare occasion of a spy being caught by an enemy country that the public becomes aware of what goes on behind the political scenes. Even the exchange of a captured enemy spy for one gf the country's own master-spies who had been caught by an enemy country is done as secretly as possible. Early one cold December morning last year, three men dressed in heavy black overcoats got out of a small blue car that had stopped on a lonely bridge in Northern Germany. They stood on the bridge for fifteen minutes waiting and watching until they saw a motorboat draw up and stop below the bridge. Seeing three men stepped out of the boat and glanced up at the bridge, they quickly made their way down to the riverbank and the boat. No words were spoken when the six men met. A short time later the boat pulled away and three men, too in black, and one in dark gray, returned to the waiting car.

VOCABULARY

To employ: To use, to hire
Spy: Secret agent
Exchange: Giving/receiving one thing in place of another, swap
To capture: To arrest
Enemy: Foe, rival
To draw up: To come to a stop
To step out: To go out of
To glance at: to take a quick look at
To make one's way: To go
To pull away: To leave

^ EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. I think that once chefs have the chance .... views and work together, it's very easy to adapt to a new style of cooking.
2. The Khmer Rouge had no mercy for'any Vietnamese they took prisoner and many Vietnamese soldiers preferred to kill themselves rather than be.....
3. Both Pen and Ferdinando rushed in immediately the carriage .... at the door and wonderful was the reunion.'
4. He .... up and found the cool blue eyes on him.
5. The doors swished shut behind me and the bus .... from the curb.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Although most countries use spies ....

A) nobody is interested in the politics.
B) almost all of them refuse that they do such a thing.
C) enemies always capture them easily
D) they are usually dressed in black.
E) they are not aware what they are doing

2. It is only the government officials.............

A) can act as master spies.
B) who inform the public of all the political matters.
C) that admit the spies are used for national interests.
D) who know the political side of the matter in an act of spying.
E) appearing on the political scenes in order to arrange spies.

'3. The event on the riverbank, most probably shows ....

A) a group of people taking precautions to catch a spy
B) a chase which ended in failure'
C) a spy exchange between two countries.
D) an argument among spies trained in different countries.
E) a press conference to give information to public.

PASSAGE 33
MODERN LIFE

My grandmother was the daughter of a farmer who lived near a country town. When she was young/ she used to complain that life provided her with few opportunities of meeting interesting people and offered her the chance of pursuing her education. But that was fifty years ago. We still live in the same farmhouse. We still relish the peace of the countryside and the quiet of the woods, but our life is very different from that of our grandparents. Why is this? What has made our life so different? The reason is, of course, that discoveries and inventions made since their time have immensely extended the range of our eyes and ears. One might almost claim that these inventions can bring the whole world to us in our homes.

To pursue: To follow; to practice
To relish: To delight in
Immensely: Very, vastly, enormously
To extend: To widen, to broaden .
Range: Limit, extent
To claim: To state, to assert

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. They have .... this dream so fiercely that they cannot afford to admit any self-doubt.
2. He was asked to stand for parliament, but declined, having no particular .... for party-politics; he was too large-hearted a man for that.
3. He is .... strong, but also shyly gentle and has great sense of humour.

4. "Lewis," the other one rose to his feet and .... his hand.
5. His films cover a wide ..... of subjects and genres, from the futurist science fiction.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Obviously the author's grandmother ....

A) was content with her life.
B) frequently met new people.
C) thought herself lucky on the farmhouse.
D) felt cut off from contact with people.
E) regretted living in the town.

2. Unlike his grandmother, the author

A) hates the quiet.life in the countryside.
B) regrets not living in a city.
C) can not tolerate meeting new people.
D) wants to live a different life.
E) does not complain about the life in the country.

3. Thanks to discoveries and inventions

A) the countryside is also polluted.
B) the whole world suffers a lot.
C) we can see and hear the events in the remotest part of the world.
D) farmhouses'are now more boring.
E) people have little chance of education.

PASSAGE 34

WARS

The history of man is the history of war. Throughout the ages, man has been concerned with the problem of preventing war. If all the people in the world loved peace, no organization to ensure peace would be necessary. If, in the past, nations had not wanted to go to war with one another, no association of nations would have been necessary to outlaw war. But history has proved to mankind that the nations of the world have not been disposed to abide by these conditions.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

i

Throughout: During, all through
To be concerned: To be worried
To ensure: To guarantee
Association: Union, alliance
To outlaw: To forbid, to prohibit -
To abide by: To obey
To prove : **To** show , to demonstrate
Disposed: Inclined, willing

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Since those countries that have nuclear weapons are not.... to get rid of them, some testing is needed to make sure that those they keep still work.
2. Classes are carefully time-tabled .... the day, and occasionally stretch into the evenings.
3. The effective .... of nuclear weapons is a must for the benefit'of mankind.

; 4. She cares little for appearance and does not..,. the usual social rules.
5. He was so humorous that his mere appearance .... a packed audience.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is **pointed out** that the history **of man,**

A) is full of wars that man has always wanted to prevent.
B) has nothing to do with wars along nations.
C) does not have an example of an attempt to prevent wars.
D) shows that man was not eager to kill: each other.
E) was not concerned with the organizations.

2. We understand that there are some people who ....

A) are not willing tor associations.
B) don't love peace.
C) fail to guarantee wars.
D) don't belong to the nations of the world
E) are not necessary for the prevention of wars.

3. Association of nations emerged as a result of ,

A) the efforts to eliminate wars.
B) the peace that prevailed throughout the history.
C) the nations which did not go to war.
D) the fact that nobody loved peace in the world.
E) the failure to fight victorious wars.

PASSAGE 35

PANCAKE RACE VAY

At Olney, a small town in England, Shrove Tuesday is Pancake Race Day. The race is said to have first been run there in 1445 and has continued more or less ever since with occasional interruptions as, for example, during the Second World War. ,It is a race that only women can participate in. They must be housewives and reside in the area. They have to cook a pancake and run about 400 meters from the village square to the Parish church, tossing their pancake three times as they run.

VOCABULARY

Occasional: Not regularly or often
Interruption: Break
To participate in: To join, to take part in
To reside: To live
Square: an open area
To toss: To throw lightly from the hand
To run: To be held (races)

EXERCISE
Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. It seems that the only certain thing about the race is that it will be .... at Doncaster.
2.< I applied for the .... post that I thought might be interesting, but never heard anything back.
3. Francis spoke with force and authority .and was able to make his speech entirely without .....
4. One young man, unable to tolerate the thought, burned himself alive in a public .....
5. At the moment 1 am .... in a hostel where I have to share all the basic amenities and do my share of cleaning up.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. **It's believed that the pancake** race .....

   A) has been held every year since 1445.
   B) dates back to the 15th century.
   C) originated in the 14th century.
   D) started after the Second World War.
   E) is a race for males and females.

2. **The race is only open to women who...**

   A) are staying in the area.
   B) got married in Olney.
   C) maintain a home in the district.
   D) were born in Olney.
   E) are not married.

3. **During the race, the competitors have to ..**

   A) jump three times and catch a pancake.
   B) toss the pancakes to each other.
   C) throw some pancakes into a frying pan.
   .D) throw and catch their pancakes.
   E) throw away three pancakes

PASSAGE 3
IN THE COURT

The old man told the court that he had never reneged on his word to anyone in his life, and that once he had consented to take part in the robbery, he had to go through with it. When asked by the magistrate what he had been doing since the robbery, he said that he had gone to London and that he had been staying with friends. When asked further who these friends were, he told the court that he didn't want to say and he didn't want them to be considered to be involved in the others being caught.

VOCABULARY

To renege on: To go back on
To consent: To agree
To take part in : To participate
To go through with: To complete
Magistrate : Judge in the court
Further: More
To be involved in: To be connected with

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above ,

1. Some of Harvard's clients .... on their agreements to sell when the price climbed.
2. If they were .... in the cover-up it seemed inconceivable that the President had been unaware of what was going on.
3. His father who, on the advice of his solicitor, ... to pay back the borrowed £150 with interest at five per cent per annum
4. The only reason Margaret .... the pregnancy was because • my father hoped I'd be a boy.
5. Some 63% of wives .... decision making,

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The old man claims that he................

A) didn't hurt anybody.
B) committed a few robberies.
C) never kept his promise.
D) was never put in prison before.
E) always kept his word.

2. He was involved in the robbery.

A) as he was in need of money.
B) after he met his friends in London.
C) although he didn't want to do it.
D) because he didn't want the others to be caught.
,,E) as he was promised to do so.

3. The old man didn't give **the names of his friends,**

A) since they helped him a lot when he was in London.
B) because he did not want the court to think that they were the friends of those caught
C) becaiise the police might catch them
D) lest his friends might kill him as he informed about them
E) in case the magistrate found him guilty

PASSAGE 37
NIGHT TERROR

It happens early in the night, usually during the first two or three hours of sleep* The person sits up in bed suddenly, talks incoherently, and may get up and move around wildly. He appears to be terrified of something unseen and his pulse and respiratory rates may have doubled. But no external danger is present. Until recently, this episode would have been classified as a nightmare. Today, it would be recognized as representing one of two distinct phenomena. One is the familiar nightmare, a bad dream that occurs rather late at night and ends in a sudden awakening. The other is more correctly called a night terror.

VOCABULARY

Incoherently: Unintelligibly, incomprehensibly
To be terrified of: To be frightened of
Pulse: Beat, throb
Respiratory: Of, related to breathing
To double: To increase twofold
Exterior : Outside
Episode: Period, event
To classify: To categorize
Nightmare: Terrible, frightening dream
To recognize: To accept, to acknowledge
Distinct : Different
Phenomenon (plural: phenomena): Remarkable or unusual happening

^ EXEKCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. We have .... newspaper readers by their persistent choice of paper type.
2. Her head turned away find she began to mutter ......
3. Mr Bush......international military and police aid to stamp out drugs.
4. How the days, instead of each being...... from each other, merged into each other!

.5. The court has ruled that passive smoking causes lung cancer, asthma and ..... problems in children.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Frightening dreams that awakens the sleeper ....

A) happens early in the morning,
B) were formerly called only nightmares,
C) cause the person to be more relaxed,
D) were usually called external danger.
E), regulates the respirator rates.

2. Due to the feeling of anxiety, or terror, the person's.........

A) personality begins to change.
' B) future is endangered.
C) parents are scared.
D) body shakes as if electrocuted.
£) heart beats more frequently than usual.

3. The writer points out that the nightmare and the night terror

A) are quiet different from each other
B) are similar to each other
C) are in fact the same
D) have a lot in common
E) have to be placed in the same book

PASSAGE 38

GESTURES

A gesture is any action that sends a visual signal to an onlooker. To become a gesture, an act has to be seen by someone else and communicate some piece of information to them. It can do this either because the gesture'r deliberately sets out to send a signal-as when he waves his hand-or it can do it only incidentally-as when he sneezes. The hand wave is a Primary Gesture, because it has not other existence or function. It is a piece of communication from start to finish.

VOCABULARY

^ "DEFINITIONS

Gesture: Movement of the hand or head

.

Visual; Related to seeing
Onlooker: Viewer/ spectator
To communicate: To pass on
Deliberately : On purpose, intentionally
To set out: To begin
Wave: Movement
Incidentally: By chance, accidentally

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. A band played and .... waved and cheered as men.
2. Some museums have prudently kept a collection of mistaken purchases, and even bought some forgeries.......
3. The government has...... to take effective precautions prevent the use of drug among the young.
4. There was no looking back; I wanted to remember Fiona as she was the last time we met, standing in the doorway of the croft, her black hair blowing in the breeze as she .... me goodbye.
5. They tackled their political, tactical and strategic problems swiftly and directly; and,...... their poll ratings rose strongly.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. We can infer from the passage that every act

A) has to mean something.
B) sends a message.
C) is a signal
D) should be seen.
E) is not a gesture.

2. Gestures are done either on purpose or ....

A) to signal something.
B) cautiously.
C) by chance.
D) by somebody else.
E) meaningfully.

3. Hand waving has no other purpose than

A) to give information to others
B) sneezing
C) to go on communication
D) to finish a communication
E) setting out.

PASSAGE 39

SOCIAL NORMS

Social order is contingent upon most individuals doing what is expected of them by others. Yet we are generally fascinated by the people who do not comply with the rules. Generally we call these people deviants. By definition, deviants are people who violate group norms and we tend most often to think of criminals as the mentally ill people. But deviance can also describe acts that are more industrious, more ambitious or more honest than that generally expected within the social system.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Order: Harmony
To be contingent upon: To be dependent upon
To fascinate: To charm
To comply with: To obey
Deviant: Abnormal, unusual
To violate: To break
To tend: To be inclined
Mentally: Psychologically
Industrious: Hardworking
Ambitious: Determined

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable, form of the .words defined above

1. Waiting in one area is .... activity in others.
2. I ensured that Construction work .... the relevant building regulations.
3. In other words, for an action to be .... it has to cause some form of critical reaction and disapproval from others in the particular society.

4. The islanders are ....; they are either out at work or working at home.
5. They tend to be young, energetic, and ...., but so they are likely to realize their goals.

READING COMPREHENSION

1, The writer points out that social order cannot be maintained if individuals ....

A) depend on others in the society.
B) do what most people do.
C) do not conform to generally accepted rules,
D) expect others to do what they do.
E) are not fascinated by those breaking the rules.

2, People who commit crimes are.............

A) not certainly deviants.
B) generally expected to be honest.
C) in agreement with group norms.
D) not really mentally ill.
E) thought to be suffering an illness of the mind.

3. We can infer that the word "deviance" ..

A) is only associated with evil things.
B) is exclusively'Used for ambitious people,
C) means people rejected by the social system.
D) does not only Bring bad qualities to mind.
E) has no other meaning but honest.

PASSAGE 40

MAN'S BRAIN '

The amazing success of man as a species is the result of the evolutionary development of his brain which has led, among other things, to tool-using, tool-making, the ability to solve problems by logical reasoning, thoughtful cooperation, and language. One of the most striking ways in which the chimpanzee biologically resembles man lies in the structure of his brain. The brain of the modern chimpanzee is probably not too dissimilar to the brain that so many millions of years ago directed the behavior of the first ape-man.

VOCABULARY

Evolutionary : Related to gradual, natural development
To led to : To cause
Logical: Reasonable
To reason: To exercise the power of thought
Thoughtful : Considerate, kind
Cooperation: Teamwork
Striking: Remarkable, outstanding
To resemble :To look like
To lie in : To exist
Dissimilar to: Different from
To direct: To manage, To control

EXEKCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Lunchtime drinking that ;.,. reduced or poor quality work in the afternoons is one example.
2. Their flowers appear over several weeks in summer and are at all times most .... and handsome.
3. The real power of computerised data .... a deeper, more sophisticated analysis of the information which already exists.

4. Photographs and recollections confirm that in features and colouring he .... his mother.
5. In this respect, the study of the properties of objects in the social sciences is quite .... to equivalent studies in physics or chemistry.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The fact that prehistoric man made tools is considered to be one of the major criteria............

A) which do not make him more intelligent.
B) peculiar to animals.
C) distinguishing him from other creatures.
D) playing an important part in the security of chimpanzees.
E) proving that chimpanzees are unique.

2. The brain structure of the chimpanzee

A) is probably like that of early man.
B) is biologically dissimilar to man's brain.
C) does not resemble man's brain.
D) enables it to solve quite complex problems.
E) is more complex that those of the other animals.

3. The chimpanzee

A) gestures are very different from human gestures
B) directed the behavior of the early man
C) can solve problems by logical reasoning
D) and man show dissimilarities in behavior
E) is similar to man in several ways

PASSAGE 41

BLINDNESS

A blind baby is doubly handicapped. Not only is it unable to see, but also, because it cannot receive the visual stimulus from its environment that a sighted child does, it is likely to be slow in intellectual development. Now the ten-month-old son of Dr. and Mrs. Denis is the subject of an unusual psychological experiment designed to prevent a lag in the learning process.

VOCABULARY

>- DEFINITIONS

Doubly: Twice as
Handicapped: Suffering from a physiological or mental disability
Stimulus: Motivation, incentive
Sighted: Able to see
Intellectual: Interested in things of the mind
Subject: Person, animal or thing to undergo or experience something
To design: To plan
Lag: Delay

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. The name is called twice now, for the matter is .... urgent.
2. At the back of the hall a .... woman sat quietly in a wheelchair and a man paced up and down, a tiny Down's syndome baby gurgling in his arms.
3. This money was initially paid out to distributors as a ... to set up a network of satellite producers.
4. Magnifiers are available for partially .... people.
5. It just doesn't pay .... behind the hitech revolution Technology.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Failing to receive visual stimulus ….

A) disables the child to see
B) is an advantage for a blind child.
C) slown down the learning process.
D) the environment does not show.
E) makes the blind cleverer.

2. The things a child sees in his surroundings.

A) can help him identify the objects behind.
B) don't mean much to him.
C) make him doubly handicapped.
• D) make the child an ideal subject for testing.
E) are helpful to intellectual development.

3. From the passage we understand that ....

A) Denis is blind from birth.
B) a blind child's mental development is slower than his physical development
C) blind people face countless difficulties in their lives'
D) the blind can live near-normal lives when compared with other handicapped people
E) -sighted people can not locate objects as well as the blind.

PASSAGE 42

COLLEGES

The ultimate defense of college has always been that while it may not teach you anything vocationally useful, it will somehow make you a better person, able to do anything better, and those who make it through the process are initiated into the 'Fellowship of educated men and woman." In a study intended to probe what graduates seven years out of college thought their colleges should have done for them, the Carnegie Commission found that most alumni expected the "development of my abilities to think and express myself."

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Ultimate : Final, eventual
Defense: Guard, security
Vocationally : Related to a certain kind of work
To initiate: To start
To probet To investigate.
Alumni: Former students, graduates

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. Being able to land safely in fields should be one of the .... aims in glider pilot.
2. Each of these courses is ....attractive, academically challenging and personally fulfilling.
3. The autumn launch of the Campaign for Resource will include a wide range of events to which we welcome friends, ..., students and staff.
4. I was usually the active person, or rather it was usually I who .... discussions.
5. A lengthy public enquiry .... the cause of the disaster and attributed blame to certain officials, but blame is not a necessary part of this story.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. We can infer from the passage that..

A) every student long for a college education
B) colleges are the only places where students can do something good
C) nobody criticizes colleges
D) college graduates should defend colleges
E) some people are against colleges

2. According to the author college education.

A) help people find useful jobs
B) provide students with full knowledge about vocations
C) do not help the students enough to specialize in a profession
D) will not make one a better person
E) gives everything that a person needs

3. It is obvious from the passage that.

A) colleges help students to express themselves
B) colleges didn't develop students' abilities to think
C) study investigated the effect of seven years oh the students
D) students were happy because they attended the college
E) Carnegie Commission was made up of students

PASSAGE 43

SLEEP

Some scientists have asserted that there is a correlation between your intelligence and the amount of sleep you need. The higher your intelligence, the less sleep you need. Intelligence reaches its peak in the early twenties and most great scientific discoveries have been made by under thirties. It has been indicated that the two best ways to maintain your intelligence at its youthful strength are to drink no alcohol and to continue studying throughout your life.

VOCABULARY

To assert: To claim
Correlation: Link, association
Peak: Highest point, top
To indicate: To show
To maintain: To keep
Youthful: Young, fresh
Strength: Power
Throughout: During, the whole time

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of. the words defined above.

1. Linda Cullen ....that her first book willnot.be her last and adds that the next one is on the way.
2. Using data from 1,000 1988. annual reports, the survey found a close ....between industry performance and pay increases.
3. In my view, at the ....of his career, my father achieved his ambition,
4. Thousands of boats were constructed and ....in the hundreds of boatyards or "docks" found on Britain's canals and rivers.
5. Returning to the kitchen, she .... with a nod of her head that Craig sit on the stool near the fire.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It has been suggested in the passage **that**

A) intelligent people need no sleep at all
B) there is no connection between intelligence and sleep
C) less intelligenf people need less sleep
D) although it is not certain intelligent people need less sleep
E) it has been proved that intelligent people need more sleep

2, Most scientific discoveries were made ..

A) by a very small group of people
B) by people who have drunk very little alcohol
C) in the first part of the century
D) by young people ..
E) by older people

3. You can stop your intelligence deteriorating if you

A) rarely drink
B) go to university
C) always try to keep learning ,
D) never drink when you are studying
E) drink and study throughout your life

PASSAGE 44

EYE CONTACT

The eyes themselves can convey several kinds of messages. Meeting someone's glance with your eyes is usually a sign of involvement, while looking away signals a desire to avoid contact. Most of us remember trying to avoid a question we didn't understand by glancing away from the teacher. At times like these we usually become very interested in our textbooks, fingernails, the clock- anything but the teacher's stare. Of course, the teacher always seemed to know the meaning of this nonverbal behavior and ended up picking on those of us who signaled out uncertainty.

VOCABULARY

> OEFlWlTTcDNJS

To convey: To send
Glance: Quick look
Involvement: Taking part, concern, interest
To avoid: To keep away from, to evade
To signal: To show, to indicate
Stare: Intent look, gaze
Nonverbal:
To end up: To finish up
To pick on: To choose, to decide on
. **Uncertainty;** Hesitation, doubt

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above. .

1. I'm not going to .... you so you can feel free to answer the question.
2. Moments of doubt and .... always arise, even with the greatest people.
3. He spent ages at the window,.... hard and seeing nothing.

4. All four were accused of .... in the murders of two Australian tourists on holiday in the Dutch town of Roermond in May 1990. .
5. If it is necessary to .... a message, I would ask you to do so through a messenger.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The passage **emphasizes the** fact **that, ...**

A) we usually avoid meeting someone's glance.
B) people like establishing contacts with eyes.
C) we are always involved in others'affairs.
D) many sorts of messages can be sent through eyes.
E) it is impossible to look away.

2. Students **usually look in the different direction when......... ,**

A) they want to answer the teacher's questions.
B) they understand what the teacher means.
C) they don't want to answer what the teacher will ask.
D) their textbooks are interesting.
E) they see that the teacher is not looking at them.

[3. **The writer says that the teacher always seemed to know what** looking **away from him meant......**

A) and therefore picked up interesting subjects.
B) so he avoided contact with the students.
C) because he signaled uncertainty.
D) and was not interested in the students.
E) and chose the students dealing with different things.

PASSAGE 45

INVENTIONS

Two factors are particularly significant in the history of inventions. One is the part played by inspiration, which can be far more vital than that of careful research. An example of this is the discovery of insulin by Frederick Banthing. He knew very little about the large amount of work which had been done in the field. Nevertheless, he succeeded where other more knowledgeable experimenters failed. The other factor is chance. Alexander Fleming's discovery of Penicillin was an accident. He was cultivating bacteria, when a cell of what we now call penicillin fell in the bacteria. And this coincidence led him to his important discovery.

VOCABULARY

^ DEFINITIONS

Inspiration: bright idea, motivation, encouragement
Vital: important, urgent
Knowledgeable: expert, experienced
Nevertheless: But, yet, still
To succeed (in doing something): to be successful
To cultivate: to develop, to nurture
Coincidence: accident, chance
To lead to: to guide, to direct

^ EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. She was all alone in her dazzling white attic, listening, and waiting for .... to strike;
2. It is no .... that his name comes up so often. He must be very skillful.
3. It is ....that the students' final grades be submitted to the students" office.
4. The treatment.... and the patient recovered rapidly.

5. It would require permanent, steady and patient activity a new attitude in people's minds towards work, life and society.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The history of inventions shows that careful research........-,

   A) leads to big inventions.
   B) is not enough for success.
   C) requires very little knowledge.
   D) is of importance.
   E) more vital than inspiration. -

2. When Frederick Banting was working on insulin, he

   A) failed in his other experiments.
   B) got help from knowledgeable experimenters.
   C) did little amount of work.
   D) was inspired by the extent of the work done in the field.
   E) was not aware of the considerable work done by other scientists.

3, It is obvious in the passage that when Fleming discovered penicillin, he ....

   ' A) was sure to discover it.
   B) had a terrible accident.
   C) was doing another experiment.
   D) fell in the bacteria.
   E) the bacteria was discovered by chance.

PASSAGE 46

MEDICAL *CARE*

Medical care has changed greatly since the days when the family doctor treated all family members for every type of medical problem. Today's physician is usually a specialist who treats only problems with his or her specialty. Today's specialists often work together in a large group in order to share costs. The group will buy expensive equipment for its own offices rather than use hospital facilities. The physician's office usually has a laboratory where a variety of medical tests can be done. So, unlike the family doctor, who often visited patients at home, today's doctors normally see patients in their office, where they can use specialized equipment.

VOCABULARY

To treat: to care for, to try to make a patient well again
Specialist: a person who has a particular skill or knows a lot about a particular subject.
Specialty: a particular type of work a person does best
Equipment: things used for particular purpose
Facility: pieces of equipment or services provided for a particular purpose
A **variety of: a** number of
Unlike: different from, contrasting
To specialize: to become a specialist

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Some cases of infertility are easy to .,.., although others require complex treatment.
2. He .... in collecting the work of four artists he considered fco be the true Cubists, Picasso, Braque, Leger and Gris.

3. They will want to know that you have a safe, warm place for children to play, and that your kitchen and toilet.... are adequate.
4. People are still injecting and sharing dirty ......
5. In London we have a team of 4 .... nurses backed up by 2 doctors.

REDING COMREHENSION

1. The difference between the family doctor of the past and today's physician is that ....

   A) family doctors charge higher fees.
   B) the latter does not treat every type of medical problems.
   C). both are not specialized in a branch.
   D) physicians can't carry out tests.
   E) family doctors see the patients of their family.

2. We can infer from the passage that the family doctor.... ....

   A) does not need expensive equipment today.
   B) is rich enough, so he need not share costs.
   C) avail himself of the hospital facilities
   D) only treats those who have a family today. -
   E) worked on his own.

3. It is clear in the passage that today's doctor.........

   A) is not satisfied with the opportunities he has.
   B) sometimes visits patients at home.
   C) has problems with his or her specialty.
   D) is better equipped than the family doctor.
   E) must have a laboratory where he can do tests.

PASSAGE 47

WRITING VS.TELEPHONING

Most people would rather call than write because it takes less time. They place a great deal of emphasis on accomplishing things as quickly and efficiently as possible. So it is not startling that we would place a ten minute phone call to let a loved one know what is going on in our lives rather than spend an hour explaining details in a three page letter. In addition, telephoning is more convenient because there is less work involved. When using the phone, we merely dial and begin to talk. When writing a letter, however, we must find stationery, write the letter, address it, get a stamp on it, mail it, and then wait, who knows how long for reply.

VOCABULARY

r DEFINITIONS

Emphasis: Special or extra importance given to an activity
To accomplish: To succeed in doing something
Startling: Surprising and frightening
Convenient: Easy, useful or suitable
To involve: To require, to mean
Merely: Only
Stationery: Paper, envelopes, and other materials for writing

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. In the business of acting the .... is always on practical work.
2. The passage included a bit about small men being unable .... great things.
3. Jean had never paid much attention to her appearance because she didn't have time for it, but now she didn't have Steven to look after, she used the hairdo as a starting point for a general overhaul of her wardrobe, and the effect was quite .....

4. Using a mouse is very .... — but some might prefer the keyboard.
5. This would .... staying behind after office hours to empty some bins and hoover around a hit.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Most people think that getting in touch with a person by writing ....

A) is quicker and more efficient.
B) does not take much time.
C) is not as efficient as by phoning.
D) requires less work.
E) always takes an hour to explain details.

2, Writing a letter is considered to be ....

A) tiring
B) convenient
C} efficient
D) emphasizing
E) quicker

3. If you are an impatient person

A) writing a letter is not meant for you,
B) you should wrrie a letter instead of phoning.
C) you can wait for reply for a long time.
D) explaining things in detail is for you.
E) ton-minute phone calls are not enough for you.

PASSAGE 48

LITERATURE

The study of humanities has always been prevented by its abstract terminology. Literature as distinct from the fine arts, deals exclusively with words. Lacking the visual aspect of painting and the audio aspect of music, it remains an ambiguous entity that is constantly being redefined. Definitions of literature often reflect two extreme positions. There are those who see literature as a form of art, as a way of translating experience, and others who see it as a social document.

VOCABULARY

r DEFINITIONS

To prevent: To stop
Abstract: Way of thinking based on general ideas rather than on real things and events
Distinct: Separate
Exclusively: Involving only the things mentioned, solely
Aspect: Feature
Ambiguous: Unclear or-confusing
Entity: Thing, unit, being
Constantly: Always, continuously
To (re)define: To describe, to name (again)
Reflect: Show, display.
Extreme: Very great in degree or intensity

r EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words \ defined above.

1. Even if Clark had been willing to start such a grandiose project, costs would no doubt have ... him.
2. ^Direct mail is a very broad category — we need ... it," he said.
3. A software product which runs ... on workstations is Signal Processing Work System of SPW from Comdisco,

4. These pictures are .,., in that they can be interpreted in more than one way.
5. He particularly criticized the .... in the document which he described as "woolly".

READING COMPREHENSION

1. We understand that fine arts ..

A) lack visual aspects of painting,
B) are not so different from literature.
C) are in need of abstract terminology.
D) can not be redefined.
E) have got nothing to do with words.

2, The writer points out that the definition of literature..........

A) does not cause any disagreement since it is clear.
B) is merely the life style and way of thinking of a given society.
C) is unclear and continually changes.
D) is just like those of painting and music.
E) is not only based on words.

3. One definition of literature maintains that.,

A) it cannot be classified a from of art.
B) results from its abstract terminology.
C) translation should be given due importance,
D) literature is not related to experience.
E) there is no need to redefine it.

PASSAGE 49

URBANIZATION)

The nineteenth century experienced a sudden growth of cities, with populations ranging from 100.000 to 8 million. An important reason for this urbanization lies with the Industrial Revolution and the Agricultural Revolution. Due to the introduction of steam power, the number of factories increased rapidly. Since the use of steam power required large amounts of coal and iron, there was a great need for a labor force. Consequently, more and more workers came both to the factories and to the local fields. Hence, towns and cities developed round the new industries.

VOCABULARY

r DEFINITIONS

To range from: to vary
Urbanization: taking on the characteristics of a city
To lie with: to involve, to be caused by
To require: to need, to want
Labor force: workers
Consequently: as a result
Hence: so, therefore

^ EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. In the meeting, the age of those present ... from 26 to 49, with an average age of 37.
2. Japan has, for the next decade anyway, an easy way of expanding its .... even though population growth is slowing down.
3. The villagers should be persuaded that their benefits do not .... the destruction of the forest.
4. He was not well prepared for the interview ...., the result was disappointing.
5. Trading stimulated ...., and thus a population less trapped in v ill ages emerged.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The most obvious effect of the revolutions mentioned in the passage is ....

A) an unexpected increase in the number of the cities.
B) the use of steam power in the houses.
C) a surprising amount of coal and iron consumption.
D) the need for a lot of workers in the industry.
E) the disappearance of towns and villages.

2. It is clear that the use of steam power........

A) resulted from the increasing number of factories.
B) was popular in the cities with 100.000 or 8 million people.
C) made it necessary for people to build cities.
D) necessitated the recruitment of more workers.
E) was not dependable on coal.

3. Factories' and local fields' great need for workers led to.......

A) the establishment of new factories.
B) new settlement areas.
C) the new industries.
D) the requirement of large amounts of coal.
E) the use of steam power.

PASSAGE 50

EDUCATION

In a primitive society family and tribe provide all the education that the young receive, and are the only transmitters of culture. But when language characters develop and an alphabet and number system have reached a certain stage, formal teaching becomes necessary and schools are established for few important people who will become rulers and priests to add to the education given by family and tribe. When society becomes modern and complex, school does not lose its supplementary character; for however wide its scope and curriculum, it still remains true that the family is the first educator and a life-long influence.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Primitive : Simple, undergone little development
Tribe : Clan, racial group
Transmitter: Conveyor
To establish : To set up
Priest: Person performing special acts of religion
To add to: To increase
Supplementary : Extra, additional
Scope: Range, extent
Curriculum: Set of courses, program
To remain: To stay

*- EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. In all societies, from the most..., to the most advanced, envy and its counterpart, the fear of being envied, give rise to a whole series of often elaborate systems of behavior.

2. US troops later blew up the radio .... to prevent further broadcasts.

3. Over a million people found themselves dependent on .... benefit to eke out an inadequate existence as regards food and drink
4. Small influences in the short term may .... to large influences in the longer term.
5. The .... of Keeton's knowledge astonished us,

READING COMPREHENSION

t

1. We understand that in a primitive society..........

A) education is not very far advanced.
B) the family and the tribe control all aspects of life.
C) culture is passed on by the family and the tribe.
D) school transmit some aspects of culture.
E) education is less important than it was.

2. According to the passage, in the early stages **of society's development formal teaching..........**

A) is only provided for rulers and religious men.
, B) is demanded by many sectors of society.
C) is only given in a few language schools.
D) depends on the development of language characters,
E) the family leave all education to the schools

3. As society becomes modern ....

A) school becomes of central importance.
B) the role of the family becomes supplementary.
C) the school curriculum exerts a life - long influence.
D) learning language characters become more popular..
E) education gets increasingly complex.

PASSAGE 51

MOON

The moon revolves once on its axis each time it turns around the Earth, thus always displaying the same face to the observers on the Earth. However, even to the unaided eye this **unchanging face shows two divergent types of landscape - dark, plain-like arm of low relief, and brighter, decidedly more rough regions which cover about two-thirds of the surface. Early astronomers erroneously referred to the smooth dark areas as maria (or** seas), **giving the name terrae (or lands) to the bright upland regions.**

VOCABULARY

To revolve: To rotate, to turn
Axis : Line round which a turning object spins
To display: To show, to demonstrate
Observer: Viewer
Unaided : Without help
Divergent : Different
Landscape : Scenery
Relief: Design, carving
Decidedly: Definitely
Rough: Uneven, bumpy
Region: Area
Surface: Face
Erroneously: Incorrectly
To refer to: To consult, to mention
Upland: High ground

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above

1. This early style of classical dance .... the talents of each particular performer; therefore, many rules were laid down in order to achieve perfection of movement.
2. Widely .... views are now held on the value of the formal elements of knowledge about language.
3. Pilots who have only flown in light winds will be dangerously incompetent in .... weather, particularly if they are also out of current flying practice.
4. Public opinion sometimes .... accuses the partly empty, off-peak buses of being run inefficiently.
5. I.... this part of my life as my gray period.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. To us the Moon's face ....

   A) never changes.
   B) changes as we move our position.
   C) always changes.
   D) sometimes changes..
   E) isn't always the same.

2. On the moon there are

   A) many kinds of landscape
   B) light and dark areas
   C) very few contrasts
   D) only low plains to be observed
   E) dark areas of seas ,

3. One third of the face of the moon we can see is composed of .....

   A) very rough areas
   B) light areas
   C) low - lying areas
   D) upland areas
   E) contrasting types of landscape

PASSAGE 52

HEADACHES

The causes of headaches, whether they are the common kind of tension or migraine headaches, or any other kind, are usually the same. During the periods of stress, muscles in the neck, head and face are contracted so tightly that they make tremendous pressure on the nerves; headaches, taking many forms from a continuous dull pain to an insistent hammering result. Although at least 50 % of American adults are estimated to suffer one or more headaches per week, it is the 20 million migraine sufferers who are in special difficulties. Migraines, which are mostly suffered by women, can entail tremendous, unrelieved pain.

}

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITION^'

Tension: Stress, anxiety
To contract: To make or become tighter, narrower
Tightly: Firmly, strongly
Tremendous: Great, remarkable
Pressure: Weight, force
Dull pain: Pain not felt distinctly
Insistent: Persistent
To hammer; To hit, to pound
To estimate: To guess, to calculate approximately
To entail: To necessitate, to involve
Unrelieved: Constant, chronic

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words? defined above

• 1. His stomach .... so fiercely, she nearly threw up;
2. Most new actors have .... optimism, as indeed they must, for without belief in themselves training is just a huge waste of time.

3. The peace in the harbour area was undisturbed, except for the .... and mildly annoying buzz of flies.
4. Returning from a training exercise one night, Stirling tripped over the guy ropes of his tent and cut his eye quite badly, which .... a return to hospital,
5. In her .... way she asked Jane for the loan of a field in which to hold a charity fair.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is obvious in the passage that.............

A) tension and migraine headaches are common to all people
B) headaches can have a variety of symptoms
C) tension or migraine headaches are suffered by about half of American adults
D) headaches always produce the same result
E) headaches contract the neck, hand, and face

2. In America ..

A) a majority of adults has at least one headache a week
B) only women suffer migraines
C} over 20 million men suffer migraines
D) a majority of the headaches suffered are migraine headaches
E) adults suffer more headaches

3. We understand from the passage that.......................

A) women suffer tremendous, unrelieved pain when they have migraines.
B) female migraine sufferers experience great pain.
C) Women have special difficulties when they have headaches.
D) Migraines are only suffered by women and cause unrelieved pain.
E) All sufferers of migraine, usually women, can experience great, continuous pain.

PASSAGE 53

DAYS IN THE HAMLET

When Laura approached school-going age the discussion about moving became more urgent. Her mother didn't want the children to go to school with the hamlet children because she feared they would tear their clothes and catch cold and get dirty heads going the mile and a half to and from the school in the village. So vacant houses in the market town were inspected and often it seemed that the next week or the next month they would be leaving Lark Rise forever; but, again, each time something would happen to prevent the removal and, gradually, a new idea arose. To gain time, their father would teach the two eldest children to read and write, so that, if asked by the School Attendance Office, their mother could say they were leaving the hamlet shortly and, in the meantime, were being taught at home.

VOCABULARY

^ DEFINITIONS

To approach; move toward, come near
Hamlet: village, town
Urgent: important, necessary
Vacant: empty
To inspect: to examine, to check
Gradually: slowly
Removal: going away, moving, departing
To arise: to happen, to occur
To gain: to get
In the meantime: meanwhile

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Maggie ..... Godfrey and said over his shoulder, we should have gone somewhere more enjoyable.
2. From that fact considerable difficulty had ....
3. Posts were left ..... because no suitable candidates could be found.
4. The burglar is ..... a window with a view to breaking and entering, but in order to make his interest look innocent he pretends to be cleaning the windows.
5. ..... my eyes got used to the glare and I was able to make sense of my surroundings.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Laura's mother didn't want her children to go to school at Lark Rise because ....

A) it was too far away.
B) they might ruin their clothes.
C) their hair would become infested.
D) they wouldn't learn enough,
E) they were going to move. •

2. Laura's family didn't Leave Lark Rise because ....

AJ they were unable to find other suitable house. -
B) they couldn't make up their minds where to leave.
C) unexpected circumstances prevented them from doing so,
D) they kept having new ideas about moving.
£} the children were happy with their house.

3. The children's father decided to teach them to read and write so that they ....

A) could write to the School Attendance Board.
B) had an excuse not to have to move.
C) would be educated before they left the hamlet.
D) had a reason for not attending school,
E) he Was a good teacher.

PASSAGE 54

GREEEN HOUSE EFFECT

The man made agent of climatic change is the carbon dioxide (CO2) that pouring out of the world's chimneys in ever-increasing quantities since the industrial revolution began. And in the past few years scientists have began to suspect that there is a second man-made source of CO2 which may be as important as the burning of fossil fuels, namely the steady destruction of the world's great forests. Computer studies have suggested that if the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere were to be twice that of today's, there would be a rise of between 2 C and 3 C in average temperature. The danger is that the more the concentration of CO2 in the atmosphere, the less sunlight escapes back into space. That is, some of the sunlight is trapped by CO2, which acts like the glass in a greenhouse, allowing sunshine and heat to pass in but not out again. Consequently, the temperature rises.

VOCABULARY

r DEFI/vITIcDNJS

Greenhouse effect: The build-up of such gasses as carloondioxidein the air and their causing a gradual rise in the atmosphere by trapping the heat from the sun

To pour out: To flow continuously

Revolution: An important change

To suspect: To think, to believe

Destruction: Causing damage

To trap: To catch, to shut in

Consequently: So, as a result

. To suggest: To indicate

Concentration: Intensity

Average: Typical, normal

To escape: To get away

Namely: For example

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. In December 1983 he was sentenced to 10 years' imprisonment for "opposing the .... ".
2. If you .... that you have shingles see a doctor immediately.
3. "The ; .... age of entry for the diploma course is between 18 and 20, though some schools accept entrants as young as 17,
4. Before attempting a new definition it would be better to consider two important factors, ... the art of the general and the art of the particular.
5. When a few of these dykes reach the surface,, a fissure eruption occurs, and basalt lavas ....over the surface.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is clear in the passage that the amount of carbon dioxide is not ....

   A) dangerous.
   B) affecting the atmosphere.
   C) decreasing.
   D) threatening,
   E) rising.

2. Man has.changed the world's climate by ....

   A) building chimneys.
   B) using up more carbon dioxide.
   C) increasing industrialization.
   D) destroying forest and by burning fossil fuels.
   E) carrying out computer studies.

3. If the amount of CO, in the atmosphere increases considerably,

   A) the world will become warmer.
   B) we can expect colder weather.
   C) plants will tend to grow faster.
   D) we shall have to cut down more forests.
   E) the average temperature will decrease.

PASSAGE 55

SCHOOL DAYS

The headmaster looked at me with an air of surprised disapproval, as a colonel might look at a soldier whose bootlaces were undone "Ah, yes" he grunted 'You'd better come inside ' The narrow, sunless hall smelled unpleasantly of stale cabbage, the cream painted walls had gone a dingy margarine color, except where they were scarred with ink marks: it was all silent. His study, judging by the crumbs on the carpet, was also his dining room. On the mantelpiece there was a saltcellar and pepper-pot,

VOCABULARY

- DEFINITIONS

Air: look, manner
Disapproval: dislike
Bootlace: long thin cord used to fasten a boot
To grunt: to murmur, to grumble
Sunless: receiving no sunlight
Stale: sour, old
To go: to become
Dingy: dirty, grayish
Scar: damage with ugly marks
To judge by: to understand from, to conclude from
Crumbs: thin pieces that fall from bread or biscuits
Mantelpiece: a wood or stone shelf, which is the top part of a border round a fireplace

r EXEftCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. The minister's wintry face looked acid with ......
2. Zambia ....uncomfortably and sat down on one of the couches.

3. Rafici says that storing hashish inside the skin of a freshly slaughtered sheep is the only way to keep it from going

4. Peter shared the ..... three-room studio with sixteen other disc jockeys, working in shifts.
5. Cricket and golf, Bromley says, are both minorities, ... the size of their television audience.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The writer thought the headmaster used his study as a dining room because ....

A) it smelled of stale cabbage.
B) it had margarine on the walls.
C) it had cream on the walls.
D) it had crumbs on the carpet.
E) it was all silent,

2. The headmaster looked at the writer disapprovingly -...........

A) as a colonel.
B) as.an officer might look at a carelessly dressed soldier.
C) as if the house was private.
D) because his shoes were undone.
E) because he was surprised.

3. The hall smelled unpleasantly of stale cabbage because

A) it was sunless.
B) the color was gone.
C) they were scarred with ink marks.
D) the headmaster ate his dinner there.
E) .there was margarine on the wall.

PASSAGE 56

THE MEXICO GAMES

No meeting was attended by more controversy beforehand than the Mexico Games. The major problem was the high altitude of Mexico City- over 2^134 m. above sea level—which meant that no middle-or long-distance runner from a low-altitude country had any real chance of beating the 'men of the mountains'. Australia's Ron Clarke, for example, went to Mexico as a multiple record-breaker but came close to collapse during the final stages of the 10.000 meters and had to be revived afterwards with an oxygen mask. On the other hand, the thin air was an advantage in events like the short sprints and hurdles and the long and triple jumps.

VOCABULARY

^ DEFINITIONS

Games: sports competition, athletics competition
To attend: to accompany
Controversy: Argument, discussion
Altitude: height
To collapse: to fall down
To come close to collapse: almost collapse (faint or fall down)
To revive: to bring back to consciousness
Event: Compitition

> EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words* defined above.

1. And don't imagine that you are too sick ...... classes that you don't like.
2. The Doberman has been the focus of much ..... since being • introduced to Britain 50 years ago,
3. Fifty meters or so up the slope, she began to waver and looked ready ...... again.

4. his is a Center Focus .... in collaboration with Birmingham Museums and the Ikon Gallery.
5. She fainted when she heard the news and it took a lot of. time ....her.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. This passage is about

A) a race meeting.
B) playing games.
C) an international event.
D) a match,
E) a disagreement.

2. The problem that faced some of the contestants was the

A) mountainous area.
B) depth of the sea.
C) remoteness of the area.
D) height of the location.
E) coldness of the area.

3. The climatic conditions were a disadvantage in ....

A) marathons.
B) Jong jumps.
C) 1.00 meters.
D) hurdles.
E) sprints.

PASSAGE 57

STRESS

Stress is a factor in all our lives. Learning to deal with stress in a positive, intelligent way is essential to ^ood health. One way to.combat stress is to get rid of it in physical activities. Anything from jogging around the neighborhood to an exercise on the dance floor can relieve stress and, surprisingly, give you more energy to come with life. Stress can also be controlled by changing your mental attitude. Learn to accept things; fighting against the unavoidable or the inevitable is useless. Learn to take one thing at a time. Rather than trying to do everything at once, deal with more important problems first, and leave the rest to another day. Learn to take your mind off yourself. Since stress is self-centered, doing something for others helps reduce it.

VOCABULARY

^ DEFINITIONS

To deal with: to manage, to tackle, to attend to
To combat: to struggle with: to prevent
To get **rid of:** to become free of, to discard
To jog: To **run**
To 'relieve: to lessen or to end sorrow, pain etc.
Attitude: manner, feelings
Inevitable: that can not be escaped from,
Unavoidable: inescapable, inevitable
Self, **centered:** Interested chiefly in oneself

^ EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above,

1. Vitamin C helps ....stress either from worry or from intense physical exercise.
2. As well as relaxing the feet, a foot massage ......the posture and back.

3. The general...... towards individuals with a mental handicap is gradually changing.
4. If the glider is very low and there is not a clear area immediately ahead and below, a stalling type tif crash will be.......
5........ what you don't need, he wrote.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The writer points out that doing physical activities ....

A) may weakens one's health and lead to stress.
B) not only helps you get over stress but also make you energetic.
C) is only limited to jogging around the neighborhood.
D) is very surprising if it is done on the dance floor.
E) does not help one relieve stress.

;2. It is pointed in the passage that there is no point in ....

A) insisting on escaping the things which are sure to happen.
B) accepting things as they are.
C) getting away from the events which please you.
D) wasting one's energy doing unnecessary activities.
E) fighting against stress as it is difficult to get rid of.

3. Stress results **from**

A) putting the things that you will do in order of importance.
B) dealing with more important things first and leaving the rest to another day.
C) always helping the other and not thinking of oneself.
D) trying to control and change your mental attitude.
E) both trying to do too many things at one time and being interested only in oneself.

PASSAGE 58

SOCIAL STATUS

A status is a position an individual occupies in a social structure. In a sense, a status is a social address. It tells people where the individual "fits" in a society - as a mother, college professor, senior citizen, or prison inmate. Knowing a person's status —knowing that you are going to meet a judge or a janitor, a ten-year-old or a fifty-year-old -- tells you something about how that person will behave toward you and how you are expected to behave toward him or her. Misjudging status is a frequent cause of embarrassment -- as when a woman invites a man she assumes is a bachelor to an intimate dinner and discovers he is married.

VOCABULARY

′ DEFINITIONS

To assume: to suppose
To misjudge: To underestimate
Bachelor: an unmarried man
To discover: to learn
To fit: to be suitable or proper
Judge: a public official with authority to hear
Inmate: a person confined with others in a prison
Janitor: a doorkeeper and decide a case in a court of law
Senior **citizen:** an elderly, ebp. one who is retired
To occupy: have
In a sense: partly
Intimate: very close
Embarrassment: shame

r EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. He sees himself as............a position at the bottom of an organization which heavily emphasizes hierarchy.
2. If you have large amounts of data to back up (more than will ....on the six diskettes), consider installing a tape streamer.

3. He completely...........the question, and his translation was ignored by the editor of the influential Monthly Review .
4. Read newspapers, and don't......... that the whole world is as interested in acting as you are.
5. Jack...........from his letter the appalling living conditions, including a water shortage and diseases

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Status is the evidence of.................

A) the fact that a person is very famous and important.
B) a person's behavior which causes embarrassment.
C) the place a.person holds in a society in relation to others.
D) a position that does *^i. m *a* ^nison inmate.
E) the address where an individual lives.

2. Knowing a person's position in a society..................

A) means knowing his address and where he lives.
B) does not tell us where that person fits in the society.
C) is unnecessary as we can adjust our behavior easily according to people.
D) determines the way we should behave towards him..
E) helps us to be good citizens and respect each other.

3. If we have a wrong opinion of a person's status ....

A) he doesn't behave respectfully towards us.
B) that person may get embarrassed and not talk to us.
C) we should be careless with our words and behavior to him.
D) we can assume that he is either bachelor or married.
E) we may get into difficult situations.

PASSAGE 59

ALCOHOLISM

i

An alcoholic is someone who has become dependent on alcohol. Though he may never be actually drunk, he becomes progressively poisoned by it, and is physically, mentally and sometimes morally affected. At first-he loses his appetite and feels sick, he grows irritable, disregards his responsibilities, and becomes unpunctual and untruthful. Gradually he loses his sense of adaptability to society, neglects his personal appearance, his judgment is unrealistic and his intellect deteriorates.

DEFINITIONS

Dependent: Reliant
Progressively: Increasingly
To poison: To kill with a substance causing death
Morally: Ethically
Appetite : Desire for food
Irritable: Ill-tempered
To disregard : To ignore
Unpunctual: Late
Gradually : Slowly, little by little
To neglect: To ignore, to overlook
Judgment: Opinion, decision
To deteriorate: To get worse, to decline
Intellect: Mind

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Her husband became ..... when he was not working.
2. A salesman who threatened ......food at Marks and Spencer stores unless his demands for £140,000 were met was jailed yesterday for five years.

3. So long as the system remains as it is, those who choose ..,.; their obligations may face a fine.
4. Every statement is based on observation; every conclusion is supported by evidence; every ..... is carefully weighed.
5. While in hospital, because of the long-term nature of the disorder, patients' morale ..... and normality is lost.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Although alcoholics don't get drunk.................., ...

A) they are only mentally affected.
B) their health gets worse and worse
C) they like being dependent on alcohol.
P) they feel like eating more.
E) alcohol calms them.

2. It is quite clear that alcoholics ....

A) are good at making friends with other-people.
B) always tell the truth and carry out their responsibilities.
C) are not easily annoyed because they are drunk.
D) would rather drink than face up to their responsibilities.
E) sometimes affect his friends morally.

3. One of the effects of alcohol is that it..

A),adapts a person to society.
B) helps an alcoholic to make good judgments.
C) makes one tidy.
D) improves a person intellectually.
E) weakens one's mental ability.

PASSAGE 60

BUYING TOYS

Buying toys for children can be somewhat confusing and frustrating for parents as well as for gift givers. Children can show surprising preferences in toys; a favorite is not necessarily expensive or unique or "in". Matching toys carefully to a child's age, however, can help this dilemma. Children usually fall into several different "toy - preference" ag? groups. Infants under eighteen months go through two stages. **Before they can sit up, they enjoy toys that appeal to the senses, such as colorful mobiles, squeaky rubber toys or big chewable beads. After they can sit up, babies like "graspable" things like blocks, nesting and stacking toys, and cloth picture books. Children from eighteen months to three years (toddlers) like toys that move (as they are learning to do). Toddlers also like to use their hands.**

VOCABULARY

➤ DEFINITIONS

Somewhat: to some extent
Confusing: Puzzling
Frustrating: causing danger
Preference: Choice
Bead: a round object
To stack: To pile

Infant: baby
Unique: Single
To fall into: To be divided
In: fashionable, popular
To match: To fit
To go through: to experience

Graspable: That can be held
To appeal to: To attract, to fascinate
Chewable: That can be bitten and crushed with the teeth
Nesting: A set of things each fitting within the one next larger
Dilemma: A difficult situation in which one has to choose between two or more alternatives
Toddler: Young child who has only just learnt to walk
Rubber: an elastic substance
Squeaky: High-pitched, noisy

^ **EXERCISES**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. The more you try to decipher the more ....it becomes.
2. Top 20 games are now almost never converted to run on it, which purchasers would find very ....
3.' His ..... continues to be one of deciding whether to attack \ or to stay back..
4. Books that .... adults too are just as' important; <vve,are, after all, the ones who have to do the reading.
5. The gendarme ordered the students .... their belongings in a tidy pile against the wall.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Sometimes children surprise their parents..............;,

A) and always want them buy their favorite toys.
B) by choosing cheap and ordinary toys.
C) when they get frustrated while choosing a gift.
D) can not decide what to pick up when buying a toy.
E) because they only want to buy expensive toys.

2. It is obvious in the passage that **children of different** ages...

A) don't prefer the same toys.
B) are fond of the toys that make sounds;
,C) don't discriminate between the toys because anything will make them happy.
D) want to buy toys that appeal to their parents.
E) always sit up when they are playing with their toys.

3. While a two-year-old child likes toys that move,

A) a-three-year old one chooses colorful toys.
B) an eighteen-year-old-child doesn't like to use his hands.
C) a baby wants to .create things with his hand.
D) a one-month-old bab^{s}- prefers toys that will attract his attention.
E) a twenty-month-old cli. d of toys that he can chew

PASSAGE 61

SCHOOLING

In strictly practical terms, schooling yields three rewards, and the amount of each reward increases in proportion to the amount of schooling. First the individual who is well schooled stands the best chance of getting any job, other things being equal. Thus, the chance of unemployment is reduced. Second, the individual with a good background is the one chosen for advancement and promotion, thus enabling him or her to earn more over the long run. Third, because of rewards one and two, the educated individual has more personal freedom. Such a person will have more job opportunities from which to choose, is less threatened with unemployment, and can be freer economically because of his or her higher earning power. The decision in favor of further schooling needs to be encouraged if only for the above listed pragmatic reasons.

VOCABULARY

•'> "DEFINITIONS

Strictly; precisely
To school: to educate
Further: more, additional
Unemployment: joblessness
Background: Personal history
In favor of: In support of
The long run: a long period
The long run: a long period
To threaten: To be likely to harm
Promotion: Advancement, raise
To encourage: To give confidence to
To stand a chance: to have a chance
In proportion to: compared with
Pragmatic: Practical rather than theoretical
To yield: To give
Reward: benefit
Equal: the same
To reduce: to decrease
Advancement: progress
To enable: To allow
Opportunity: Chance

^ **EXERCISES**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined, above.

1 ...... a child should be excluded from a pub garden if it is used principally as a drinking area.
2. Jobs under the new scheme will command a salary .... time worked.
3. Even in the more developed countries where the structures necessary for educational and career .... are more widely available and accessible, there are often barriers confronting the individuals.
4. Workers planning to go on strike .... to paralyze certain . sectors of the economy.
5. The government is expected to take a more .... approach to economic matters

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The more educated a person is...............

A) he will only have three rewards in return for his schooling,
B) the more opportunities and freedom he will have
C) the higher the chance of unemployment is
D) the more equal he should be to get a job.
E) the better the chances to earn little.

2. Good educational background.......,.........

A) takes a long time to gain.
B) does not mean that.the person will have freedom.
C) provides fewer job opportunities to choose from.
D) helps one to obtain higher positions where one works.
E) decreases the amount of each reward one can get.

3. If the pragmatic reasons are not one's goals

A) one should be encouraged to go on one's education.
B} it is not necessary for further education.
C) he can be freer economically.
D) one is less threatened with unemployment.
E) earning power of a person will rise.

PASSAGE 62

PRIMING METHOD

Did you ever have someone's name on the tip of your tongue, and yet you were unable to recall it? When this happens again, don't try to recall it. Do something else for a few minutes, and the name may pop into your head. The name is there, since you have met this person and learned his or her name. It only has to be dug out. The initial effort to recall primes the mind, but it is the subconscious activities that go to work to pry up a dim memory. Forcing yourself to recall almost never helps because it doesn't loosen your memory; it only tightens it. Students find the priming method helpful on examinations. They read over the questions before trying to answer any of them. Then they answer first the ones of which they are most confident. Meanwhile, deeper mental activities in the subconscious mind are taking place; work is being done on the more difficult questions. By the time the easier questions are answered, answers to the more difficult ones will usually begin to come into consciousness. It is often just a question of waiting for recall to be loosened up.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To loosen: to become free.
To tighten: To squeeze
Consciousness: Awareness, perception
Dim: dark
To pry: to poke one's nose in, to find out
Initial: First
To dig out: to find
To prime: To prepare
To be confident: To be certain
To prime: To prepare
To pop into: to go very quickly
To recall: to remember
On the tip of one's tongue: (be) just going to say (it)
Subconscious: (of) mental activities that one is not aware

. *r* EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form- of the words defined above.

1. 'My father ran a pretty tidy ship," he ..., in wistful recollection.

2. It was a day to remember; we were all quite taken by Fair Isle and I took the opportunity .... a few facts ana iigui* ^ about this remote island.
3. It later came out, he and other contestants were being .... with the answers beforehand
4. You are .... into my affairs, the next you say you hate people poking their noses into other's affairs.
5. The same song repeated over and over again, throbbing in my head, making my chest.....

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is suggested that if a person does not remember a name or something else ....

   A) it will pop into his head immediately,
   B) that name is always on the tip of his tongue.
   C) he shouldn't let the subconscious activities prime the mind.
   D) the mind should only be forced and the name must be found.
   E) he should not force himself to remember it.

2. The best way to loosen our memory when we fail to recall something is ....

   . A) to meet that person and learn his or her name.
   B) that we should read over the questions before answering the easy questions.
   C) to deal with something else for a while.
   D) related to being confident of oneself.
   E) .struggling to recall what we want to.

3. If students skip the difficult questions without forcing themselves and work on easier ones.................

   A) mental activities in the subconscious mind will succeed in answering the easy questions.
   B) they won't be able to do more difficult ones and not try to answer all of them.
   C) priming method won't help them at all'and they will be unsuccessful.
   D) subconscious activities in the mind will work on difficult questions and make the students ready for them.
   E) answers to more difficult questions will only remain in the subconscious mind and the result will be failure.

PASSAGE 63

FRIENDSHIP-

Sheer proximity is perhaps the most decisive in determining who will become friends. Our friends are likely to live nearby. Although it is said that absence makes the heart grow fonder, it also causes friendships to fade. While relationships may be maintained in absentia by correspondence, they usually have to be reinforced by periodic visits, or they dissolve. Several researchers decided to investigate the effects of proximity on friendships. They chose an apartment complex made up of two-story buildings with five apartments to a floor. People moved into the project at random, so previous social attachments did not influence the results of the study. In interviewing the residents of the apartment complex, the researchers found that 44 percent said they were most friendly with their next-door neighbors, 22 percent saw the people who lived two doors away the most often socially, and only 10 percent said that their best friends lived as far away as down the hall. People were even less likely to be friendly with those who lived upstairs or downstairs from them.

VOCABULARY

r DEFINITIONS

Sheer: pure, absolute
Decisive: critical/important
Absence: Not being present
To fade: to die away,
Attachment: connection
To reinforce: To strengthen
To dissolve: To weaken
To determine: to decide, to find out
To investigate: To examine

Proximity: closeness, nearness
At random: without purpose
Fond: loving, affectionate
To maintain: to continue
Correspondence: mail, letters
Resident: inhabitant
Previous: earlier, before
Absentia: not being together

^ EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. It was going to be .... pain to say it, but acid agony to hold it in.
2. Martin Puryear received a .... award for sculpture ᵛthat evokes the human struggle.
3. This sort of living of course .... the sense of isolation and loneliness
4. Before the summer .... it was time, once more, for us-tuget together.
5. Oxygen.......... more freely in cold water than in warav

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The writer points out that friendships will not last long ...

A) if relationships are maintained by correspondence when people are not together.
B) as long as they are not reinforced by periodic visits.
C) because nearness makes the heart grow fonder.
D). unless people are close to each other.
E) when people get along well with each other.

2. The reason why investigators **chose an apartment complex was to find out.........**

A) whether closeness was a determining factor in friendships.
B) .how previous friendships affected, the relationships of people
• living together.
CJ how friendly people were with their next door neighbors.
D) why people were less friendly with those who lived upstairs.
E) an effective interviewing method so that they could carry out their investigator.

3. People living downstairs................

• A) were most friendly with those living as far as down the corridor.
B) made only friends with their neighbors two doors away.
C) didn't find their next door neighbors friendly
D) were less friendly than those who lived upstairs.
E) were found to have almost no friends upstairs.

PASSAGE 64

LOVE

There is only one passion which satisfies man's need to unite himself with the world, and to acquire at the same time a sense of integrity and individuality, and this is love. Love is union with somebody, or something, outside oneself, under the condition of keeping the separateness and integrity of one's own self. It is an experience of sharing, of communion, which permits the full opening of one's own inner activity. The experience of love does away with the necessity of illusion. There is no need to inflate the image of the other person, or of myself, since the reality of active sharing and loving permits me to go beyond my individualized existence, and at the same time to experience myself as the bearer of the active powers which constitute the act of loving. What matters is the particular quality of loving not the object

VOCABULARY

^ DEFINITIONS

Passion: enthusiasm, excitement
To satisfy: to please
To unite: to join, to bring together
To acquire: to get, to obtain
Integrity: honor, honesty, reliability
Separateness: being apart
Communion: unity, relationship.
To permit: to allow
Illusion: false idea or belief
To Inflate: to increase
Image: impression
Existence: survival
Bearer: owner, possessor'
Inner: Inside
To constitute: to form, to make up
To do away with: to get **rid** of, **to** dispose of

> **EXERCISE**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. She had a ... for fine music and fine art.
2. Yet no-one could ever have doubted either his sincerity or .... in fighting for what he always felt was right.
3. My father had bought the farm at an auction, at what turned out to be an .... price,
4. The belief that this can continue is an ....."
5. His courage and nobility are innate rather than .... through circumstances

READING COMPREHENSION

•1. We can infer that the love that the writer talks about ....

A) is uniting yourself only with the person you love.
B) causes one to lose one's individuality and integrity.
C) does not permit the experience of sharing.
D) is not restricted to one person or a thing.
E) is the union in one's own inner activities.

\

2, The writer emphasizes that a person must ....

A) experience sharing and communion in his life
B) maintain his sense of independence when uniting with another person or anything.
C) bear in mind the necessity of illusion when falling in love.
f D) not have a sense of integrity and individuality.
[*E)* give more importance to the image of the person he loves.

3, What is more important for the writer is ....

A) the nature of loving rather than what it is directed at.
B) his ability, to unite a person with another.
CJ the person he feels affection towards,
D) to instill active sharing and loving in other people.
,E) the things or people that he directs his love towards.

PASSAGE 65

••RAILWAYS

Those who welcomed the railway saw it as more than a rapid and comfortable means of transit. They actually saw it as a factor in world peace. They did not foresee that the railway would be just one more means for the rapid movement of aggressive armies. None of them foresaw that the more we are together, the more chances there are of war. Any boy or girl who is one of a large family knows that. Whenever any new invention is put forward, those for it and those against it can always find medical men to approve or condemn. The anti-railway group produced doctors who said that tunnels would be most dangerous to public health; they would produce colds, catarrhs and consumptions. But the pro-railway groups were of course able to produce equally eminent medical men to say just the opposite,

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To put forward: To present
Against: in opposition to
To .condemn: To criticize
Consumption: Tuberculosis
To foresee: to predict, to anticipate
To welcome: To accept, to approve
Catarrh: flow of liquid of the nose and throat
Means: Ways
Pro; for, in favor of
Aggressive: Violent
For: In favor of
Eminent: Famous

> **.EXERCISES**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defiiied above.

1. Their ten years of marriage have been fraught with difficulties, that neither coxild have ......
2. I stated that I would not Hesitate .... and punish unacceptable behavior.

3. That this person should harbor .... feelings towards you is unimaginable, but then suddenly, she goes to poke you in the eye — and' you blink.
4. Tass quoted .... local scientists as confirming the incident.
5. Since she had taken the trouble to travel all this way , we should find some .... of coercing her to stay.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Those who welcomed the railway did so because ....

A) it was a convenient way of making a change.
B) they realized it would not get faster or more comfortable for a very long time.
C) they thought it would enable armies to be moved rapidly.
D) they knew people's would fight with each other when they were together.
E) they expected more than just a quicker way of traveling.

2. All boys and girls in large families know that ....

A) there are always people to condemn a new invention
B) we are together more than we used to be.
C) a lot of people being together makes fighting.
D) the faster aggressive armies are moved the more chances there are of war.
E), it was a rapid and comfortable means of transportation.

3. The anti-railway group ....

A) tried to show that tunnels were certain to cause colds.
B) said that tunnels would be cold.
C) produced doctors who would show the colds they had caught in tunnels.
D) would show people the colds and catarrhs they had got in tunnels.
E) were not against an invention which would facilitate their lives.

PASSAGE 66

THEPOOK

It is commonly assumed that poor are lazy people who could work if they were willing. In fact, over 60 percent of the poor consist of children under age fourteen, elderly people over age sixty-four, and people sof working age who are ill or in school. Another quarter work but do not earn enough to rise above the poverty line. This leaves less than 15 percent of the poor of working age who do not work, and the vast majority of those are the mother of young children. When it comes to work, the poor do not look as bad as their reputation, for most of them are too old, too young, too sick, or too busy caring for children to work,

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Quarter: One of four equal parts
Willing: Eager, keen
To consist of: To be made up of
Poverty: neediness
Vast: Huge, enormous -
Reputation: Being favorably known
To care for: To be concerned about

> EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. I would be very pleased to hear from anyone .... to accept this invitation.
2. While provision for his guests is more than adequate, his bedroom .... a single bed with a small television at its foot, remotely controlled.
3. Low income, poor quality housing with little or no insulation, and reliance on expensive and inefficient' heating systems fuel .....

4. With the rise of modernism, Rodin's .... fell; with the decline of modernism/ Rodin's fame is growing again.
5. Iris is totally dependent on Donald who retired early . his wife.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Most people think that poor people

A) can't work.
B) don't like working,
C) consists of children under fourteen.
D) earns enough money for a decent life.
E) are willing to work but can't find work.

2. The majority of the poor

A) are not able to work for various reasons.
B) commonly believe that they are lazy.
C) are children and they are too ill to work.
D) prefer caring for children to work.
E) are not willing to go over the poverty line,

3. The biggest part of the poor of the working age who don't work is

A) elderly people over age sixty-four.
B) children under age of fourteen.
C) the mother of young children.
D) people who are ill or in school.
E) people too young to work.

PASSAGE 67

HOMES

The institutional care we provide to our older people is a good reflection of the overall attitude of our society toward the aged. In the past few years, nursing homes have received wide attention as boring, meaningless places **where people often have little else to do but wait for the end of their lives. Senile wards in mental hospitals are even worse. One of the appalling things about nursing homes has been the unwillingness of people on the outside to show real concern for what happens in these institutions. Even people who are entrusting a parent to the care of a home rarely ask about the nurse-patient ratio, about the kind of creative facilities or physical therapy equipment available, or even about the frequency of doctor's visits.**

VOCABULARY

Institutional: Related to the (building of) organization for social welfare
Reflection: Thought
Attitude: Feeling, manner
Nursing **homes:** Attention, treatment places for old people
Senile ward: Division for the old people in a hospital
Appalling: Shocking
To entrust: To trust somebody to safeguard somebody or something
Ratio: Proportion, percentage
Available: On hand, obtainable

r **EXERCISE**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. I am to carry on with the exhausting task of caring for an old and ... woman,
2. This arrangement left her with the responsibility of her younger son's education, which she decided .... to a private tutor.
3. I believe the .... of men's jobs to women's is 8 to 1.
4. Your course leader will be .... to help you.
5. We can not accept the .... housing conditions and will take whatever action is necessary

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is obvious in the passage that the writer criticizes ....

A) the situation of the institutions which provide care to the old people,
B) the mental hospitals where the aged are treated.
C) the boring and meaningless nursing homes.
D) people who have little to do but wait for their deaths.
E) the wide attention that nursing homes receive,

2. The writer points out that noone ....

A) shows unwillingness to concern for the institutions.
B) asks about the facilities for old people.
C) places a parent in an institution.
D) is happy about the therapy equipment available.
E) is interested in what is going on in the institutions.

3. The same lack of interest in the institutions for the old people

A) are not true for the mental hospitals.
B) is only the characteristic of people on the outside.
C) has nothing to do with the attitude of society.
D) is considered to be boring and meaningless.
E) can be seen in the relatives of those placed in these institutions.

PASSAGE 68

Regression, one of the defense mechanisms, is withdrawal into the past. If the rejected fellow regressed in a childlike way, he would behave as a child. He might burst into tears, or pout, suck his thumb, throw things, scream, and have a tantrum. Regression calls for a return to earlier ways of handling problems. It is generally used when a person is deeply upset and cannot cope in a mature manner. Young children who have been toilet-trained and taught to drink from cups often regress and forget their training when a new baby arrives in their home. The older child does not know how to win parental affection in the new situation. Consequently the child must resort to previous methods for gaming attention and love. The result is regression.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Defense: protection
Withdrawal: departure, retreat
Tantrum: fit, fit of temper
To burst into: To break into
To pout: to show displeasure
To handle: to deal with, to cope with,
To call for: To require
To resort to: To turn to
To regress: to go back,
Affection: love, care
Rejected: abandoned
To cape: to handle
To suck: to draw into the mouth by the use of lips
Parental: relate'd to parents

^ EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Some broken bones are enough to cause your .... from competition, regardless of the stage you are at.
2, She sees nothing wrong in smacking a toddler who is having a .....

3. When he is asked what he will do after his own group splits/ he usually .... humor.
4. We are satisfied with the way in which our complaints were .....
5. I.... him to an earlier period in this life to find the roots of his fear.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. If a person cannot find the love and care he expects, he ....

   A) only cries to get help for his problem.
   B) does the things that are not suited to an adult.
   C) wishes to handle his problems in a mature way.
   D) must behave as a child and suck his thumb.
   E) should turn back to earlier ways of solving problems.

2. Young children often regress because.........

   A) they have been toilet-trained by their parents.
   B) the arrival of the new baby makes them so happy that they forget all they learnt.
   C) the older child does not let them win the parents' affection.
   D) the attention and love towards them decrease.
   E) they are taught to drink from cups in the new situation.

3. From the passage we understand that regression...........

   A) occurs when one can not cope with problems maturely.
   B) is becoming deeply upset and not knowing what to do.
   C) means the end of parental affection towards adults.
   D) is resorting to mature ways of overcoming problems.
   E) results from forgetting the things a person learnt when he was a child.

PASSAGE 69

HOW TO-LODGE A COMPLAINT

One of the greatest frustrations in complaining is talking to a clerk or receptionist who can't solve your problem and whose only purpose seems to be to drive you crazy. Getting mad doesn't help, for the person you're mad at probably had nothing to do with your actual problem. When complaining in person, ask for the manager or supervisor. When complaining by letter, get the name of the store manager or company president. (A librarian can help you find this information.) If you are complaining over the phone, ask for the customer-relations department. If there is none, then ask for the manager or appropriate supervisor. Or talk to the head telephone operator, who will probably know who is responsible for solving problems. Be persistent. One complaint may not get results. In that case, it may work to simply keep on complaining. This will "wear down" resistance on the other side. If you have a problem with a store, call the store two or three times every day. Chances are someone there will become fed up with you and take care of your complaint in order to be rid of you.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Complaint: complaining
To drive crazy: To make crazy
Appropriate: suitable, proper
To rid: To do away with
To take care of: To deal with
To complain: to say that one is not satisfied
To lodge a complaint: to make a complaint
Frustration: disappointment, dissatisfaction
Supervisor: person who watches or directs
Persistent: insistent, not giving up
To keep on: to continue, to carry on
To wear down: to make gradually weak
Resistance: Power of opposing (using force against)

r EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. For many a stay in hospital is .... but they are often too weak or ill to care for themselves properly
2. He is suffering from ...., irritable cough
3. Most governments are .... by failures (particularly economic), scandals, lack of purpose, and electoral boredom.
4. *"No,* no," the Finnish detective said, shaking his head as if .... himself ... the last remnants of misunderstanding.
5. Far from being grateful, she .... the smell within and declared that sleeping in the open air had its merits.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. A clerk or a receptionist fails to provide solutions to our problem because.......

A) their job is to make people mad.
B) they are not the right people to make complaints to.
C) clerks are frustrated by complaints.
D) they have nothing to do with customers.
E) their only purpose is to drive.

2. The effective way to solve one's problem is..............

A) to give the name of the store manager to the company president.
B) that one should ask librarians for their problems.
C) to complain over the phone.
D) to make operators responsible for solving problems.
E) to ask for the manager or supervisor.

3. The writer suggests **that if one complaint does not work, the person should .....**

A) make simple complains.
B) take care of one's problem.
C) not give up.
D) be lucky.
E) get tired of complaining.

PASSAGE 70

DRUNK DRIVING

The majority of automobile accidents result from alcohol. A person who has drunk too much beer gets into a strange state called drunkenness. This state is marked either by an unpleasant feeling of loss of balance, or by falling asleep. Either of these problems is dangerous for drivers. On the road, a drunk driver is too dizzy to pay attention to traffic signs, and his lack of control may lead him to run a stop sign, exceed the speed limit, or swerve his car. As a result, he may either hit another car or a person. It is very likely that he will crash his car and often he will kill or injure himself or others. Therefore, the government has established stricter laws against drunk drivers.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To result from: to be caused by
Drunk: under the influence of alcohol
Drunkenness: state of being drunk
To mark: to indicate, to be a sign of
Dizzy: to feel as if everything were tuning around
To pay attention to: to watch, to be cautious about
To exceed: to go beyond, to surpass
To establish: to set up, to start
To lead: to direct
To swerve: to change direction suddenly
Strict: demanding, obedience

> EXEKCI5E

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. I have to sit down because I feel all .....
2. Classes are .... by experienced staff, and at the end of the five weeks groups will usually be given a certificate for having attended the course.

3. Single rooms, and twin bedded rooms with extra beds are available at most hotels although the demand for single rooms always .... availability.
4. The coroner may also order an inquest.... the circumstances of the death.
5. The robbers' car,.... wildly, disappeared round a corner.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Drunkenness occurs when a person..........

A) takes excessive alcohol.
B) gets into a strange state.
C) loses his balance.
D) has an unpleasant feeling.
E) falls asleep when driving.

2. Drunk drivers are liable to

A) pay attention to traffic rules.
B) drink too much beer.
C) observe the speed limit.
D) violate traffic rules and have accidents.
E) slow down at a stop sign.

3. The laws established by the government......

A) are not approved by drivers.
B) were not so strict in the past as they are now.
C) lead the drivers to run a stop sign.
D) cause the drivers to injure themselves or others.
E) were always strict and effective.

PASSAGE 71

RAISING HOUSEPLANTS

Raising houseplants involves nearly as much care and knowledge as raising children. First, both plants and children are sensitive to their environments. For example/ a plant will grow faster and 'be much healthier if it is raised in an environment of tender, loving care. The same is true for a child, who will be happier and healthier if his parents love and nurture him. Similarly, proper care of houseplants requires a basic knowledge of plants on the part of the owner. He must know, for example, which of his plants need direct sunlight and which need to be kept in shady places, and how much water each plant requires for the best growth and appearance. Parents, too, must have a basic knowledge of their children's needs in order to provide what is necessary for the best physical and mental development.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To involve: to require, to necessitate, to mean.
To raise: to grow
To require: To necessitate, to call for
Tender: loving, caring, affectionate
To nurture: to care for, to look after
Proper: suitable, appropriate
Shady: protected or free from sun
Appearance: look

> EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. The Group will be .... in the development of human rights
 • awareness.
2. A small per cent of children .... in rural areas used to experience schooling.

3. For years, she had .... an ambition to set up her own business.
4. The global dimension of AIDS .... individual organisations and communities to rapidly develop their own local approaches and responses to the problem.
5. Sun-loving plants must not be planted in .... parts of the garden.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The writer argues that environment..........

A) plays an important role in the development of both children and plants.
B) has no effect on plants.
C) has nothing to do with child raising.
D) is important if the plants are sensitive.
E) children are in does not concern parents.

2. If a person doesn't have enough knowledge of plants,..........

A) he can't raise a child.
B) plants should be kept in shady places.
C) their growth will be affected negatively.
D) they grow faster.
E) his plants need direct sunlight.

3. Love and care

A) should only be given to children.
B) are not so essential for children as for plants.
C) requires basic knowledge of plants.
D) will only help raise happier and healthier children.
E) are necessary not only for children but also plants.

PASSAGE 72

CLASS ACTIVITIES

Through the class activities the teacher can develop creativity in the preschool child by giving importance and value to what the child has made and by encouraging him to develop his own ideas and thoughts. For example, when the child paints a boat on the sea, the teacher could ask him what he had painted, what colors he had used and why he had painted it. In this way, not only the teacher, but also the child is evaluating and describing the product. Furthermore, if the teacher ascertains that a child is not happy with the task he has accomplished, the teacher should show him the value of the task. This will give the child security in his work and will allow him to further develop his creativity.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Through: by means of
To encourage: to give courage to, to support
To evaluate: to find out or decide the value of, to assess
Furthermore: moreover, in addition
To ascertain: To learn, to find out, to discover
Task: piece of work to be done
To accomplish: To achieve, to carry out, to do
Security: Protection, safety ,
Further: more, in addition
Creativity: Inventiveness, imagination

> EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. If there is confusion between goals and methods, explain that any one goal may be achieved .... several different methods.
2. Above all, the child's wishes and feelings must be .... and taken into account in all decisions that are made.

3. In the final discussion stage, the students will.... their work.
4. We set ourselves the .... of raising money for the needy students on the campus
5. The committee members will begin the discussion upon the best method of ..... the task in hand.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The children mentioned in the passage ....

A) don't have their own ideas.
B) haven't started school yet,
C) aren't interested in class activities.
D) are first year students in the primary school.
E) dislike drawing pictures.

2. The child can evaluate and describe what he has done......

A) by learning the teacher's idea about it.
B) after he developed his own ideas.
C) when they are allowed to paint pictures.
D) providing he knows what colors he used.
E) if he is asked questions about his product.

3, Telling the child how valuable and important his task is..

A) encourages a child to participate in activities.
B) won't make him happy with his task,
C) will encourage him to produce new and original things.
D) allows the teacher to increase his creativity.
E) develop the teacher's creativity.

PASSAGE 73

HAPPINESS

Happiness means different things to different people. For example, some people believe that if they have much money or many things, they will be happy. They believe that if they are wealthy, they will be able to do everything they want, and so they will be happy. On the other hand, some people believe that money is not the only happiness. These people value their religion, or their intelligence, or their health; these make them happy. For me, happiness is closely tied to my family. I am happy if my wife, my children and I live in harmony. When all members of my family share good and sad times, and when my wife and I communicate with each other and work together, I am happy. Although the definition of happiness depends on each individual, my "wealth" of happiness is in my family.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Wealthy: rich, well off
To value: to give importance
To be tied to: to be joined, to be attached
In harmony: in agreement
To share: to divide and distribute
To communicate with: to talk with
To depend on: to be affected or determined by

> EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

' 1. Gardeners know the .... of a really sharp knife for pruning as well as propagating.
2. They uphold the feasibility of two billion people, diverse in language, color, nationality and religion, living together in .,

3. These programs are part of the operating system — the set of commands which come with the computer and allow you .... with it.
4. The novelist threw himself down the staircase of the house he .... with his wife and mother.
5. Cool or warm, vivacious or romantic, a garden design .... on the color mix

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is clear in the passage that the definition of happiness ....

A) is quite impossible.
B) satisfies no one.
C) is the same for all people.
D) changes from person to person.
E) is being rich and doing anything one wants.

2. According to some people happiness means

A) sad times.
B) good health.
C) being unable to do everything.
D) having no religion.
E) nothing.

,3. The writer is happy so long as ....

A) there is no disagreement among family members.
B) he communicates with his children.
C) he has enough money to live with his family.
D) his health is good.
E) his family has good and bad times.

PASSAGE

If recycling of the rubbish is too complicated, then the government should consider other ways of salvaging raw materials from our rubbish, or at least putting it to better use. At the moment 90 % of our rubbish is dumped, sometimes near well-known beauty spots. In Japan they crush their rubbish, coat it in concrete and use it for making roads. In Sweden whole blocks of flats are heated by burning domestic rubbish in special incinerators, and in America they've found a way of obtaining oil and gas from rubbish. They do not waste their waste but are finding new fuels. It is time we started to think seriously about the growing shortage of raw materials in the world today and stopped this mad destruction of our environment by our throw-away society.

/

VOCABULARY

To recycle: to reu^, to iv
Complicated: complex
To' consider: to think about
To salvage: to save, to. recover
Raw: unprocessed, untreated
Rubbish: waste
At least: no less than
To dump: to throw, to get rid of
Spot: place, site, location
To crush: to squeeze, to compress
To coat: to cover
Incinerator: closed fireplace for burning rubbish etc.
Growing: rising, increasing
Throw-away: in the habit of throwing away .

> EXERCISE
Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. We should praise the efforts being made to-extract energy from waste and .... paper, glass, plastics and steel cans.
2. In 1972 the diver Robert Marx, who has specialized in the .... of treasure from wrecks around the world, located the "Maravillas" from nautical charts,
3. Either .... or boiled oil may be used to make this salad.
4. If people begin ..... sewage in the sea, it will be impossible to swim here.
5. I must stress that only aluminum cans are acceptable and, if possible, they should be .... as they take up less room.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The writer urges authorities to make good use of rubbish....

A) because we not only pollute our environment with our rubbish but also rapidly run out of raw material.
B) by just throwing it away
C) although he knows that it can not be recycled
D) and destroy the beautiful natural spots
E) by getting rid of it

2. We understand from the passage that

A) ten percent of our rubbish is dumped
B) the government can do nothing to recycle rubbish
C) rubbish can be used as a source of raw material
D) authorities are not willing to reuse the waste materials
E) rubbish is burnt out in Japan

3. It is clear in the passage that ....

A) in no part of the world can rubbish be cycled
B) there is no way to make use of rubbish
C) rubbish is used for making roads in America
D) some countries make use of rubbish in various ways.
E) They use rubbish to obtain gas in Sweden.

PASSAGE 75

With some practice and self-awareness you can catch yourself unconsciously holding your breath. The reason for the breath holding is to minimize pain, whether real or imagined. For example, when the dentist's drill bites into your tooth you almost instinctively hold your breath. Or, if you witness an accident or see a fight, you will very likely find yourself holding your breath. With self-observation you might find that you add to your own tension by holding your breath while driving, taking tests, arguing, or simply talking to someone you fear.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Self-awareness: being aware of oneself
Unconsciously: instinctively, without thinking
To minimize: to reduce
To bite into: to cut into
Instinctively: automatically, unconsciously
To witness: to see, to observe
Self-observation: watching oneself carefully
To add to: to put in, to include
Tension: stress, anxiety, pressure

••> EXFftCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. It was also noticed that he ceased to whistle .... as he walked up the aisle from the vestry.
2. When bargaining each person takes the course of action which seems .... the disadvantages, rather than to maximize the gains.
3. Yesterday when a shot was fired, everybody .... ducked and looked to where they thought the shot had come from.

4. The last decade has .... a real growth in public spending, particularly on health and society security, coupled with an increase in overall taxation.
5. Although the increase in rainfall would aid irrigation, it would .... the problems of soil erosion and nutrient leaching.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is pointed out that in some situations we.......

A) hold our breath unconsciously
B) breathe more frequently.
C) become unconscious
D) start dreaming
E) Talk faster than usual

2. The reason why we hold our breath is ....

A) to dream better
B) to watch the fight better
C) to avoid feeling pain.
D) driving fast
E) to express fear .

3. In some cases, breathholding

A) helps iis to overcome tension
B) make cause death
C) helps us drive more carefully
D) increases the pain in your tooth
E) increases nervous strain.

PASSAGE 76

TATTY

Fats are high in calories and should only be eaten in small amounts, but they do slow down the speed at which food passes out of the stomach into the small intestine and so play an important part in staving off hunger. Truly, satisfying meals contain at least one slow-release food and some fat. But don't be tempted to eat, say, a large chunk of cheese or half an avocado pear at one sitting. Fatty foods should always be combined with carbohydrate. Potatoes are nutritious, and a valuable sources of high quality protein and fiber. They are a fast-release food, and should be eaten with some fat to slow them down. Baked jacket potatoes are best eaten with a modest put of butter or melted cheese. You can even eat a few roast potatoes or chips, provided they are cut fairly large to soak up less fat.

VOCABULARY

To stave off: to stop
Satisfying: pleasing, enjoyable
Chunk: portion, piece
Fatty: food containing fat
Nutritious: healthy
Modest: plain and simple
Put: addition
Fairly: quite, moderately
To soak up: to take in, to absorb
To satisfy: to be enough for
Fast-release food: food digested fast
Fat: oily or greasy matter in animal meat
Slow-release food: food digested slowly
To tempt: to attract, to appeal to, to persuade
To combine: to join, to bring together
. **Intestine:** tubes in the body through which food passes when it has left the stomach

-> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Despite the labor shortage, employers have skillfully .... demands for big wage increases.
2. Just eat in quantities that.... you, and avoid putting on unnecessary weight by cutting down on sweet things like cakes, biscuits and sweet drinks.
3. I was very .... to gamble the little money I had left in order to try and accumulate some more,
4. Rain in August tends to be .... by dehydrated plants and trees or sits on dry, baking former water courses waiting to evaporate.
5. .... mayonnaise and yogurt and mix with salad..It will be very delicious.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Fats..............................

A) delays the release of food from the body.
B) should not be included in a healthy diet.
C) get out of the body quickly.
D) might damage the small intestine.
E) speeds up the passage of the food out the stomach.

2. Fats, unless eaten much ....

A) cause a person to be hungry quickly.
B) make you feel full for a longer time.
C) do not make satisfying meals.
D) slow down the action of a person.
E) have no benefit whatsoever to the body.

3. If not eaten with some fat, potatoes ....

A) are thrown out of body quickly
B) do not taste delicious
C) do not satisfy a person
D) can not be cooked well
E)' are very valuable

PASSAGE 77

VREAMS

Now **and again I have had horrible dreams, but not enough of them to make me lose my delight in dreams. I like the idea of dreaming, of going to bed and lying still and then, by some queer magic, wandering into another kind of existence. As a child I could never understand why grownups took dreaming so calmly when they could make such a fuss about any holiday. I am mystified by people who say they never dream and appear to have no interest in the subject. It is much more astonishing than if they said they never went out for a walk. Most people do not seem to accept dreaming as part of their lives. They appear to see it as an irritating habit. I have never understood this.**

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Horrible: awful, terrible
To lose delight in: not to enjoy anymore
Still: motionless, unmoving
Queer: surprising, funny, unexpected
To wander: to walk
Grownup: adult
To take sth lightly: to consider sth to be unimportant
To make a fuss: to be anxious, to get worried
To be mystified: to be puzzled, to be confused
Astonishing: amazing, to be beyond belief
Irritating: frustrating, annoying

> EXEKCI5E

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Here the sun, if you stand .... all day, will just circle the sky around you
2. In spare half-hours he would .... in the market-place and streets and shops of Bishop Auckland and talk with the people.

3. I.... about being first in the queue going down to the car-decks.
4. Since the dawning of history, people have been fascinated, intoxicated and .... by the powers of aromatic plants.
5. You may also have a dry .... cough, a sore throat and a runny/ itchy nose.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. To the writer's surprise ....

A) got very nervous during holidays
B) were not able to understand his dreams
C) grownups were not so excited about dreams
D) were interested in hearing about his dreams
E) wished they could see more dreams

2. Most people that the writer knows.......

A) are bored by his dreams
B) do not enjoy their dreams
C). find his dreams irritating
D) wish they didn't dream
E) get woried when they don't see dreams

3. The writer considers dreaming ....

A) a part of one's life
B) an irritating event
C) a meaningless activity
D) an unusual habit
E) the most nonsense thing

PASSAGE 78

FEAR OF TOUCH

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All the distance, which men create, round himself or herself are dictated by fear of the touch of the unknown. They shut themselves in houses, which no one may enter, and only there they feel some measure of security. The fear of burglars is not only the fear of being robbed, but also the fear of a sudden and unexpected clutch out of the darkness. The dislike to being touched remains with us when we go about among people; the way we move in a busy street, in restaurants, trains or busses, is governed by it. Even when we are standing next to them and are able to watch and examine them closely, we avoid actual contact if we can. The promptness with which apology is offered for an unintentional contact, the tension with which it is awaited, our violent and sometimes even physical reaction when it is not forthcoming, the antipathy and hatred we feel for the offender proves that we are dealing with a deep seated human propensity.

VOCABULARY

Clutch: grasp, hold
To remain: to remain
To govern: to rule
To avoid: to stay away from
Promptness: speed, pace
Unintentional: accidental, unplanned
To be awaited: to be accepted, to be looked for
Forthcoming: about to come out
Offender: person who does wrong
Deep-seated: innate, deep-rooted, subconscious
Propensity: tendency

> EXERCISE
Complete the sentences with a suitable- form of the words defined above.

1. Britain had .... Hong Kong for at least the past 25 years only because China allowed it.
2. "It's for^you!" he said smartly/ and handed the phone over to her with such .... that she knew whoever was on the other end was someone important.
3. Some of the things are done to us deliberately while others are the .... actions of others or unavoidable events.
4. She has strong views on most issues and her .... to express her views boldly makes her colleagues envy her.
5. They harbour a .... but unspoken grudge against us.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. One of the reasons why people fear burglars is that burglars

A) arrive suddenly and unexpectedly.
B) attack people in the safety of their homes.
C) might suddenly seize them
D) steal your previous possessions.
E) always do their job in the dark.

2. According to **the writer, in public we ....**

A) do not object to someone attractive touching us.
B) feel most vulnerable to attacks.
C) always desire contact with people.
D) expect others to apologize to us.
E) try not to be touched.

3. If someone touches us accidentally we feel..

A) hostile to them.
B) shocked by this.
• C) disgusted by this.
D) surprised by this.
E) delighted by this

PASSAGE 79

ZOOS

I must agree with you (if you are anti-zoo), that not all zoos are perfect. Of the 500 or so zoological collections in the world, a few are excellent, some are inferior and the rest are appalling. Given the premises that zoos can and should be of value scientifically, educationally, and from a conservation point of view (this serving both us and other animal life), then I feel very strongly that one should strive to make them better. I have had, ironically enough, a great many rabid opponents of zoos tell me that they would like all zoos closed down, yet the same people accept with equanimity the proliferation of safari parks, where, by and large, animals are far worse off than in the average zoo. An animal can be just as happy, just as ill-treated, in a vast area as in a small one, but the rolling vistas, the ancient tress, obliterate criticism, for this is the only things that these critics think the animals want.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Inferior: poorer
Premises: places, buildings
Appalling: awful, terrible, disgusting
Conservation: protection, saving, preservation
To strive: to struggle, to do one's best
Ironically: funnily enough, sarcastically
Rabid: narrow-minded, fanatical, extreme
Opponents: enemy, challenger, rival
Equanimity: calmness, self-control
Proliferation: production, increase
By and large: on the whole, taking everything into consideration
Ill-treated: Badly treated, harmed, neglected
Rolling vistas: Progressing/ continuing view
Obliterate: Wiping out, destroying

> **EXERCISE**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. The project will lead to the further restoration and .... of the best historic sites.
2. I discovered from his letter the .... living conditions at Shalla, including a water shortage and rampant diseases.
3. Let us calm down now, and resume our .... and the scarcely broken thread of our argument. •
4. They will advocate the deregulation of broadcasting and the .... of channels.
5. Ruth's motto is that in order to enjoy life one must often help others and .... situations that make people unhappy.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The value of a zoo depends on ....

A) the premises it occupies in a given area.
B) the value of its premises for the government.
C) the number of visitors who come daily.
P) its being much more than a place of entertainment.
E) the variety of animals kept in,

2. The writer points out that people who are anti-zoo ....

. A) are mad.
B) approve of safari parks.
C) criticize safari parks.
D) are probably right.
E) should be condemned.

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3. The reason why the criticisms against safari parks are eliminated is ....

A) the pleasant scenery.
B) rolling animals in the grass,
C) that animals are always happy.
D) the ill-treated animals.
E) the zoos closing down.

PASSAGE 80

WHALING

Man does not actually have to kill the last whales of a species with his own hands, as it were, to cause its disappearance. Biological extinction will quickly follow the end of commercial whaling, should that end be due to a shortage of raw material, that is, of whales. Whalers have long sought to defend their wretched trade by insisting that whales are automatically protected: as soon as they become rare, and therefore uneconomic to pursue, man will have no choice but to stop the hunting. That is a very nice theory, but it is the theory of an accountant and not of a biologist; only an accountant could apply commercial economics to complex biological systems. The reasons for its absurdity are many and varied. When the stock has been reduced below a critical level, a natural, possibly unstoppable downward spiral begins because of three main factors. Just to mention one of them, the animals lucky enough to survive the slaughter will be too scattered to locate one another in the vastness of the oceans,

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To seek: to look for, to try to find
Absurdity: illogicality, silliness
To whale: to hunt whales
Accountant: secretarial
To slaughter: to kill
Species: class, type
Extinction: death, loss
To pursue: to hunt
Varied: diverse, different
To scatter, to spread
Wretched: shameful, worthless
Vastness: bigness, hugeness, immensity
Commercial: profitable, saleable, moneyrnaking
Trade: buying and selling of goods; deal

^ EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. The large numbers of wild orchids being traded threatens some species with......
2. My records were frequently consulted, my opinion often

3. The amounts were changed because of the .... of the amount.
4. If salmonella is confirmed a flock has to be .... and the laying house cleansed and disinfected.
5. Some maniac must have come roaring down here in the wet and skidded into Alice Modes' dustbins,.... rubbish all over the road.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Whalers argue that whales will not become extinct because ....

A) there is much less hunting now than there used to be
B) whaling is now more strictly controlled internationally
C) there are plenty of whales in the oceans
D) the hunting will stop when whales become rare
E) they don't suffer from shortage of raw material.

2. The writer believes that the whalers' argument is ....

A) ridiculous
B) nice
C) economic
D) biological
E) reasonable

3. One reason why the number of whales could never recover is that surviving whales will be ....

A) killed
B) isolated
C) lucky
D) frightened
E) reproductive

PASSAGE 81

A MEMORY

I awoke at two o'clock in the morning and heard weird noises coming from the animal room, scrunching sounds, interspersed with hissings and indignant sounds from Cuthbert. My first thought was that one of the larger anacondas had escaped and was making a meal off some of the other specimens. I shot out of my hammock and hastily lighted the tiny hurricane lamp, which I always kept by me at night for just emergencies. It gave little more light than an anemic glowworm, but it was better than nothing. Arming myself with a stick, I went into the animal room, I glanced round in the dim light and saw Cuthbert sitting on a tier of cages managing to look mentally defective and indignant at the same time.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Weird: strange, odd
To scrunch: to crush, to crunch
To intersperse: to scatter, to spread
To hiss: to make the sound /s/
Indignant: angry
Anaconda: large snake of tropical South America
Hastily: quickly, hurriedly
Hurricane: storm
Anemic: suffering from anemia (lack of enough blood)
Glowworm: a type of insect, the female of which produces a greenish light
To arm: to give arms (weapons) to
To glance: to take a quick look at
Dim: not bright
Tier: row, shelf
Mentally defective: mentally subnormal

v EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. He was a good footballer and he always looked a bit.... with his striking blond hair However, there was something of a monkey-like mischievousness about him
2........with the lessons will be visits to historical sites in Britain and abroad
3. The weapon was originally designed .... submarines; it is 53 cm in diameter, the dimensions.of torpedo tubes.
4. 'Well, I've got to go home soon," said Henry, ... up at the mantelpiece clock.
5. We all feel.... about the insult to the respected old gentleman.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The author's early awakening was **due to..........**

A) the dawn chorus of birds in the animal room
B) a crunching noise coming from Cuthbert
C) a hissing sound from a snake
D) somebody dropping tools in the next room
E) an odd assortment of sounds in the animal room

2. The thought that first went through the author's mind was that

A) 'Cuthbert was uttering indignant sounds
B) one of the bigger snakes got free
C) the biggest anaconda had escaped,
D) the large one of the snakes got into his bed
E) the snakes killed Cuthbert

3, Before the hurricane lamp was lit, the author.

A) fired a shot from his hammock
B) was shot at from bed
C) quickly let his hammock down
D) hastily left his hammock
E) thought whether he was dreaming

PASSAGE 82

CHARM

If you are fed up with people propositioning you, asking directions or even just bumping into you on the street/ don't call a policeman - brush your hair. Two American psychologists have discovered that people on the street keep at least three inches farther away from an attractive woman than from an ordinary-looking one and never mutter dirty things at her or ask for help. For those unsure of their charm, the psychologists' research offers a further test: move slowly and carefully closer to a man on a crowded rush hour bus. If you are attractive, he'll look uneasily up, down and out of the window. But if he just stands there ... oh dear!

VOCABULARY

Charm: Attraction
To proposition: To make an immoral proposal to
To bump into: To meet by chance, to run into
To mutter: To speak in a low voice
Rush hour: Hurry hour (one of the periods of the day when crowds of people move to and from work)
Further: Extra, additional
Uneasily: Nervously, restlessly

EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Colorful narrow boats on the River Nene, beautiful parks and gardens, and peaceful riverside walks all add to the .... and character of a town that has welcomed visitors for centuries.
2. She had been .... at that last party by an editor with bad breath, who seeing her drunk had been swift to seize the opportunity.

3. On the pavements, pedestrians .... each other rather than step aside.
'4. In one of the pews, a woman was fingering her beads, eyes shut,......
5. Liz is married, ... rather than unhappily, and trying to make her way as a young mother without impairing her friendship with Camilla.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is pointed out in the passage that if someone is making an improper proposal to a woman...............

A) She must ask directions.
B) She needs to call a policeman.
C) the best way of getting out of this situation is running away,
D) ordinary clothes must be worn not to attract attention.
E) She is not attractive enough.

2. It has been discovered that men usually.................

A) want to talk with-an ordinary - looking woman.
B) prefer to knock into an attractive woman.
C) say disgusting things when they see a charming woman.
D) don't look at an ordinary - looking woman.
E) prefer to ask an attractive woman for help.

3. Psychologists claim that in a crowded rush hour bus if a man ....

A) looks around when you get closer to him that means you are an ordinary-woman.
B) stares at you, that shows that you're an attractive woman.
C) gaze at you, that means he's in love with you.
D) doesn't move his eyes away or stands still, that means the woman an ordinary woman.
E) stands there without moving, he does not want to make friends with you.

PASSAGE 83

TARZAN

Tarzan is one of the few characters in fiction to have become a folk hero and although his popularity has fallen off since its peak in the 1920's, he is now said to be coming back into fashion. Yet no one anticipated that Tarzan would become a household word when the character was first introduced to the public. His creator, Edgar Rice Burroughs, had had a succession of jobs before turning to writing but they had fallen through. It was only when everything else had failed and it seemed impossible that anyone would offer him further employment that he fell back on fiction as a last resort. He wrote some stories which he did not show his wife because he was ashamed of such an unmanly occupation but when he was paid 400 dollars for the stories, he could no longer withhold the good news. It was then that he hit on the idea of Tarzan and it was Tarzan who made him a millionaire.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Succession: Series
To hit on: To think of
To fall off: To decrease
To withhold: To keep back
To anticipate: To predict
Occupation: Profession, job
Household: Family, domestic
Peak: Hit the highest point, climax
To turn to: To resort to, to fall back on
To fall back on: to turn to
As **a last resort:** as a last means
Fiction: Invented story, imaginary tale
To come into fashion: To become popular
Unmanly: Womanly, feminine, effeminate
To fall through: To become unsuccessful, to fail
To be ashamed of: feeling guilty; embarrassed

^ EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. He was on the verge of tears and did not wish to appear

2. Boss David McErlain blames poor summer business and a vital deal that.... at the last minute for this latest crisis.
3. Since the funding ...., she was told to give up the project.
4. The labels that have .... or become illegible makes it difficult who these two pieces of luggage belong to
5. What's .... fashion now are long woolen panties to wear underneath your trousers.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is understood from the passage that Tarzan ....

A) is more popular than ever.
B) has less popularity than he did ten year ago.
. C) enjoyed his greatest period of success in the 1920's.
D) always attracted children's attention.
E) helped him make 400 dollars a month.

2. Edgar Rice Burroughs began writing **because he ....**

A) was out of work.
B) thought Tarzan would make him a millionaire
C) was ashamed of his job.
D) was fond of fiction.
E)- got bored with other jobs.

3. It is clear that till he made a good amount of money

A) the stories of Tarzan supported his family well.
B) his wife didn't know what he was dealing with.
C) he didn't tell the good news to his publisher.
D) Tarzan began to lose its popularity.
E) his wife always encouraged him.

PASSAGE 84

'Why can't people tickle themselves[1]?" Dr. Bernard Freedman says. It is a question that's had him stumped all his career. And now he has called on his colleagues to initiate serious research into the ticklish topic. Dr. Freedman, 77, a London physician specializing in lung diseases and allergies, written in the British Medical Journal: "Everyone knows that if children are tickled in the ribs they are reduced to helpless screaming laughter. Those who can recall being tickled in the ribs will know that by an identical action you cannot tickle yourself in the ribs. I have no idea why there is this difference in response between someone tickling you and trying to tickle yourself. I don't suppose doctors have ever seriously thought about it before. However, I hope that neurologists will read my comment and perhaps suggest some answers."

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To tickle: To touch lightly, at sensitive parts of the body, often to cause laughter
To stump: To leave at a loss, to puzzle, to baffle
To call on: To visit
To initiate: To start
Ticklish: Needing delicate care or attention
Identical: The same, equal
Response: Answer
To comment: To give opinions briefly

> EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1, He .... the successful architectural competition for the regeneration of a run-down area of Worcester.
2. Love was a .... thing, in whatever form it thrust its trouble-making spoke into the works.

3. She says she's .... you already and she's helping you with your enquiries.
4. When other .... examples exist, it is easy to establish what the value should be.
5 ..... the demand of the workers, the union is preparing to have talks about pay rise with the government,

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is understood from the passage that Dr Freedman ....

,A) is trying to do a research on tickling.
B) likes tickling someone in the ribs.
C) would like to see research done into tickling.
D) knows the answer to the question.
E) always laughs when someone tickles him.

2. According to passage, it is known that........

A) you always laugh if you tickle yourself.
B) if you tickle someone else they laugh.
C) only children are tickled in the ribs but not the adults.
D) you don't laugh when someone else is tickled.
E) there is no difference in response between tickling yourself and someone tickling you.

3. It is clear in the passage that Dr Freedman...............

A) is confused about this subject.
B) has suggested some answers to his own comments.
C) can't remember being tickled as a child.
D) cannot tickle himself.
E) is an expert on tickling.

3. Since the contestant retains an effective---- posture, the potential score is wiped out.
4. He had lost many of the people who .... him, and he was unsure of himself and his abilities.
5. Of course, the letters were to be polite, but he .... all the pompous formalities.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Employing defensive tactics ....

   A) is necessary for scoring.
   B) makes the play boring.
   C) is another way of being beaten.
   D) strengthens another team's resistance.
   E) is related to amateurism.

2. In international matches, teams...........

   A) do not usually play an offensive football.
   B) easily score themselves.
   C) avoid beating the other team.
   D) can not employ a defensive football.
   E) do not allow amateurs to play easily.

3. The writer predicts that ....

   A) people won't have to work as much as they do now.
   B) spectators will like the players more.
   C) teams will need more spare time.
   D) players will improve the standards of play.
   E) administrators will put more emphasis on amateurism.

PASSAGE 86

VIOLANCE ON TV

A lot of people believe that television has a harmful effect on children. A few years ago, the same criticisms were made of the cinema. But although child psychologists have spent a great deal of studying this problem, there is not much evidence that television brings about juvenile delinquency. Few people in the modern world share the views of parents a hundred years ago. In those days, writers for children carefully shunned any reference to sex in their books but had no inhibitions about including scenes of violence. These days, children are often brought up to think freely about sex but violence is discouraged. Nevertheless, television companies receive a large number of letters, every week complaining about programs with adult themes being shown at times when a few young children may be awake. Strangely enough, the parents who complain about these programs see no harm in cartoon films for children in which the villain, usually either an animal or a monster, suffers one brutal punishment after another.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To bring about: to couse
Juvenile delinquency: The young's criminal behaviour
To shun: To avoid
Reference: Mention, suggestion
Inhibition: Embarrassment, shyness
Violence: Hostility, aggression
Theme: Topic, subject
Villain: Bad character
• **Monster:** Giant
Brutal: Evil, cruel, wicked

> **EXERCISES**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Everybody seemed .... her but I felt sorry for her and we became close friends..
2. It can be eaten without ..... , the bowl raised to the lips and the chopsticks used to rake the grains into the mouth.
3. Not only do women still earn less than males in most societies, but they are kept to domestic ..... , child cruelty and sexual crime.
4. *A Distant Drummer,* with its horrific ...., reflects man's inhumanity to man.
5. He is regarded as .... in manners, crude or illogical in thought.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Psychologists ....

A) believe that television caused juvenile delinquency.
B) couldn't find a direct connection between television and juvenile delinquency.
C) think that television programs are harmless.
D) discourage television companies from showing programs including violence.
E) avoid using the word 'sex' in their speech.

2. Today's writers for children differ from those a hundred year ago in that...............

A) the latter saw no harm in including violence in their books
B) writers in the past mentioned sex in their book
C) today's writers encouraged violence in their illustrations
D) they approve of violence and see it harmless
E) they don't refer to sex in their books.

3. The writer emphasizes that cartoon films.....

A) are about monsters and animals children enjoy.
B) should be broadcast when children are awake.
C) do not contain adult themes at all.
D) are as detrimental to children as the adult programs.
E) entertain children more than other films.

PASSAGE 87
ABSENTMINDEDNESS

My absentmindedness, though constant and long- standing, has usually manifested itself in trivial ways. However, there are two incidents, which though not world-shaking, may have caused certain people to doubt my sanity. The first was when my wife asked me to take the sitting room clock to be repaired. With my two children in the car I drove into the marketplace of our little town and, clock under arm, entered the shop. Only it wasn't the right shop: it was the butcher's. My children, who always delighted in their father's affliction, watched giggling as, with my thoughts far away, I stood staring into the butcher's eyes. I had been a customer for a long time and the good man smiled in anticipation as he twirled his cleaver in his hand and I clutched my clock. This went on for several very long seconds before I realized where I was. There is no doubt I should have calmly purchased a pound of sausages, but my return to the world was too sudden, the prospect of explanation too unthinkable. I merely nodded briefly and left.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To twirl: To turn round, to circle
Incidents: Events, happenings
Anticipation: Expectation, hope
World shaking: very important
Sanity: Wisdom, understanding
Cleaver: Ax, chopper
To manifest: To show
To purchase: To buy
Merely: only
Prospect: expectation, hope
Absentmindedness: Forgetfulness
Trivial: Unimportant, minor, small
To stare: To watch, to look intently
To Giggle: To laughing in silly way
To clutch: To hang on to, hold, seize
Affliction: Suffering, difficulty, problem
To nod: to bow the head slightly to show agreement
Constant: going on all the time, permanent

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences • with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. After a long treatment in the mental hospital, he finally recovered his......
2. Don't be surprised if your grief .... itself in unexpected ways.
3. God is both cause and cure of.....
4. But remember, if you have any query, no matter how ...., please ask us — we're here to help you.
5. In those fearful few moments, hands .... good-luck charms and lips moved in unashamed prayer.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Except the two incidents the writer mentions/..........................

A) his absentmindedness has always frustrated him.
B) he has never experienced an embarrassing situation.
C) the writer has always behaved reasonably.
D) others were unimportant and not so serious.
E) he doesn't often suffer from absentmindedness.

2. What the writer last did .,

A) amused his friends a lot.
B) made many people sure of his sanity.
C) shook everybody deeply.
D) was not significant but was funny.
.E) possibly raised some uncertainty about his sanity.

3. We understand that the butcher's is ..

A) the shop at which the writer has done shopping for along time.
B) the place he frequently got embarrassed in.
C) where he stopped to buy sausages for his wife.
D) the place that his children first witnessed his absentmindedness in.
E) where sitting room clocks are also repaired.

PASSAGE 88

ROCK MUSIC

In rock music there is a distinct and almost overwhelming beat. No single beat is characteristic of the music today. Yet each song has an easily recognizable rhythm: As you listen to a song, your foot usually starts to pick up the beat. Before long, your entire body seems to be moving with it. Your head pounds with the beat, and there is no room for thought. Only the surge of the music is important. In its own way, rock music is as dominant as the Rock of Gibraltar. Its message is an overpowering emotional one.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Distinct: Different
Overwhelming: Irresistible, great
Beat: Rhythm
To pick up: To go with, to accompany
To pound: To beat, to hit, to strike
Room: place
The surge of: The flow of
Dominant: mast important or influential
Overpowering: Intense, uncontrollable

• > EXEKCISE5

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. A .... in the crowd behind him jolted him forwards and he saved himself, and the woman, by setting his feet wide and holding onto her shoulders.
2. In theory there are two .... versions of the disease.
3. We knew that he had started to undress; the smell from his feet and his socks was almost......
4. His feet and his heart.... faster and faster on the pavement.
5. There is no .... for doubt he will bring the money he promised.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Beats in rock music.

A) are not different from other music.
B) are quite difficult to recognize.
C) give unbearable pains to your head.
D) can't be found in any other music today.
E) can't be appreciated in a room.

2. When you are listening **to rock music you.**

A) don't think about anything else.
B) should move with it
C) must accompany it with your foot.
D) ought to be thoughtful.
E) should think if is important.

3. The melodic **subject of rock** music is.

A) not dominant,
B) unrelated to emotions.
C) strong feelings.
D) insignificant.
E) not distinct.

PASSAGE 89

MATURITY

A type of maturity is needed before a person enters marriage. This type of maturity, however, is not necessarily a fixed state, but an ongoing process that may last throughout the person's life. The question of maturity contains a number of subparts: physical maturity (the ability to reproduce), moral maturity (a code of life that gives guidance and direction to one's life) emotional maturity (the ability to control one's emotions), social maturity (the ability to play a part within the society), and vocational maturity (the ability to support one's family). Without these elements of maturity, it is doubtful that a solid marriage can be built, although there are always exceptions.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Code: Rules
Moral: Ethical
To last: To endure
Ongoing: Continuing
Maturity: Development, age
Fixed: Permanent, unchanging
To reproduce: To have children
Solid: Lasting, endurable, fixed
Exception: Omission, leaving out
Vocational: Occupational, employment, job

> **EXERCISES**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. You will have to make a hole in the .... wall to put this safe in.
2. The ornate mirror was firmly .... on the wall opposite the fireplace.

3. Proceedings will be taken against the police officer who has broken an internal discipline .... which prohibits improper disclosure of information.
4. If the conditions of the 1930s can be ...., the same effects will follow from the same causes.
5. Some colleges have developed mainly for providing .... opportunities to young people beyond the age of 16.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The type of maturity needed for marriage.......................

A) doesn't change till one dies.
B) continues all one's life.
C) is not necessary for a person.
D) becomes a fixed state later.
E) is only the physical maturity.

2. Having the work in which one is regularly employed is necessary for..............

A) physical maturity
B) emotional maturity
C) moral maturity
D) vocational maturity
E) social maturity

3. If a person lacks the elements of maturity.

A) it is not always possible to have a good marriage
B) solid marriages can not be built
C) he is an exception
D) it will be difficult for him to control his feelings
E) his life becomes intolerable

PASSAGE 90

TELEVISION

Dazzled by the magic of television, we tend to forget what we might have been doing without television. We might have read more, thought more, written more. We might have played more musical instruments, spent more time outdoors, embroidered, knitted, whittled. We might also have consumed more spirits and drugs, to relieve boredom. What is certain is that we would have spent more time relating and learning to relate to other people. We would have felt more urgency about creating a more sociable environment for ourselves, and we would have worked harder to achieve it.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To dazzle: To amaze, to astonish
To tend : To be apt to, to have a tendency
Outdoor: Open-air
To embroider: To sew, to decorate
To knit: To weave, to join, to unite
To whittle: To cut, to shape
To consume: To drink
Spirits: Strong alcoholic drink
Boredom: Monotony, dullness
To relate to: To form a relationship, to interact
Urgency: Importance, necessity
To achieve: To accomplish

> *EXERCISES*

Complete the sentences, with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Plants .... to grow big and lush on heavy soils.
2. We live in a world in which one third of the population .... two thirds of the world's resources.

3. Remember not to spend too much time on one particular drill, since .....can easily set in and have a disruptive influence.
4. Exhibitions are major arenas for spectators of art, as well as for artists' struggles .... reputations and recognition.
5. Far below the windows of the suite, the jungle exhaled mists of early morning .... the eye as the sun brightened.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. If we didn't watch so much TV, we would...................

A) spend less time thinking.
B) be dazzled by its magic.
C) forget to read more.
D) buy more musical instruments
E) be doing many other things instead.

2. When we are bored/ we watch TV and this ......

\

A) doesn't let us knit more.
B) makes us spend more time outdoors.
C) prevents us from buying and drinking more alcoholic drinks.
D) causes us to play musical instruments at home.
E) leads to the consumption of more drugs.

3. As **we** spend **most of our** time **watching TV, we don't try as hard as we should............**

A) to establish more relationships with other people.
B) because we are bored with programs.
C) not to have a more sociable environment.
D) so as not to waste time talking to other people.
E) that's why we work and earn less.

PASSAGE 91

RECYCLING

Several British papers are printed on recycled paper, and salvaged paper has long been used for making cardboard boxes. The technology involved in this is fairly simple, but some interesting new processes have been developed recently. Paper can be eaten; it is softened and sweetened in a special machine and than fed to cows. In fact, it has been found that cows fed on cardboard boxes give particularly creamy milk. Unfortunately the human stomach differs from a cow's> so it seems unlikely that we shall ever be able to read the *Times* at breakfast one day and eat it for breakfast the next day, but stranger things are possible.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Recycled: Second hand, used
Salvaged: Saved, recovered
To involve: To concern
Process: Methods, practice
To soften: To make softer
To sweeten: To make sweeter
To differ: To be different

> EXFKCI5E

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. 28,000 pieces of Chinese export porcelain were .... from a trading junk sunk off the coast of Vietnam in 1690.
2. In the 16th century, Elizabethans rarely cleaned their teeth but instead gargled with sugar water .... the breath.
3. Planning colour schemes .... choosing and balancing colours which will contrast or harmonise in a pleasing way.
4. To make an aluminium can from......material uses only 5% of the energy required to make a'"new"

5. Situated within the everyday, television ... quite fundamentally from cinema which is still, characteristically, a 'specialized activity".

READING COMPREHENSION

1. In England, the paper that several newspapers use ....

   A) is simple and interesting process
   B) is taken from the cows' boxes
   C) can be eaten at breakfast.
   D) can be used as creamy milk
   E) is made of used and thrown out paper

2. Milk obtained from cows eating processed paper

   A) is better quality
   B) smells cardboard boxes
   C) tastes sweet
   D) is softer
   E) is mixed with cream -

3. It is impossible for human to eat paper because

   A) we should first read the newspaper
   B) not all of us like the taste of paper
   C) our stomach is not like the cows'
   D) cows don't let us do that
   E) paper to be eaten is only enough for cows

PASSAGE 92

AN UNLUCKY NIGHT

I'll never forget the night our car broke down. We were on our way home after a marvelous evening out with mom's friends. It was well after midnight and we were still miles from home. We tried to start the engine, but in vain. There was no traffic on the road at all, so we couldn't get a lift and had to walk all the way home. To make matters worse, it started to rain. But worse was yet to come. When we arrived home we discovered that we'd left our front door key in the car. We had no choice but to break a window to climb in. By the time we got to bed, it was past three o'clock and we were cold, wet, miserable and absolutely exhausted.

VOCABULARY

> **DEFINITIONS**

To break down: To stop working
Marvelous: Wonderful
Well: Considerably, extremely
In vain: Uselessly, hopelessly
Lift: Ride in a car
To make matters worse: In addition, to top it all off
But: Except, other than
Miserable: Unhappy, depressed
Exhausted: Tired

> **EXERCISE**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. These efforts proved to be .... for the most part.
2. I was ...., as I had no sleep last night, and very little the previous nights.
3. We have "a .... collection of birds in our garden, such as thrushes and blackbirds.
^4. 'Once I got on to a main road I wouldn't have any trouble
¶
5. His name was .... up in the list of nominees.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. We can infer that before their car broke down

   A) they were a few miles away from their house
   B) they hadn't realized that it was midnight
   C) the writer and his friends started their engine
   D) the writer and his friends enjoyed themselves a lot
   E) they were cold and miserable.

2. What disappointed them most when they arrived home was............

   A) that there was no traffic on the road
   B) i^teir leaving the front door key in the car
   C) they couldn't get a lift on the way home •
   D) the rain which started while they were .walking
   E) that their bed was cold and wet

3. When they finally got home, they were

   A) very tired
   B) enjoying themselves a lot
   C) breaking the window of their house
   D) leaving the front door open
   E) climbing in

PASSAGE 93

DRINKING

Drinking patterns are often set in high school. Thus the growing use of alcohol by adolescents and even preadolescents are of increasing concern, An estimated 1.3 million teenagers and preteens drink to excess. Though casual drinking is found among all groups of teenagers,, problem drinking is found more often among students who also engage in other types of deviant behavior, who value and expect achievement less and esteem independence more than nondrinkdrs, and who are more tolerant of deviant behavior in others. Girls with drinking problems are likely to have parent problems.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Adolescent: Teenager, young person
Estimated: Probable, likely, expected
To excess: to an extreme degree
Casual: informal
To engage in:To take part in
Deviant: Abnormal, unusual, out of ordinary
To esteem: to value, to appreciate

> EXERCISE

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Clarke .... politics, but found public sympathy running against him.
2. Women in Islam are held in very high......, which Westerners don't seem to realize.
3. Since vitamin C is water-soluble any .... is excreted and so you don't have to worry about taking too much.
4. The problems of ..... aggression, destructiveness and vandalism have been the subject of extensive psychological research.
5. It will cost you an ..... £10 per week to feed one dog.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. According to the passage, the use of alcohol by students

A) worries authorities
B) is not considered as important
C) is limited within the high school
D) has never caused serious problems
E) has nothing to do with drinking

2. The behaviors of problem drinkers are different from nondrinkers in that they.....

A) are usually younger
B) are growing to the use of alcohol
C) don't attach much importance to success
D) are valuable and successful
E) don't want to be independent

3. Girls who have drinking problems.

A) don't like to be alone
B) prefer to live with their parents rather than alone
C) may not be getting along with their parents
D) usually don't have any problems
E) want their parents drink with them

PASSAGE 94

•BIOLOGICAL CLOCK

It was long ago noted that different plants open and close at different times of the day. In fact, in the 19th century they used to make gardens in the shape of a clock face with different times. It was possible to tell the time just by looking at this 'flower clock'. No one really understands why flowers open and close at particular times, but recently some interesting experiments have been done. In one, flowers were placed in a laboratory in constant darkness. One might predict that those flowers, not having any information about the day, would not open, as they usually do. But in fact they continue to open as if they were in a normal garden. This suggests that they have some mysterious way of keeping time. They have, in other words, a kind of 'biological clock'

VOCABULARY

To note: To notice, to comment on
Constant: Continuous
Mysterious: Strange, puzzling
To place: To put
To predict: To guess
To suggest: To imply
To keep time: To know time

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above,

1. There is also something about him which .... that he is not unacquainted with evil."
2. Sara .... her knife and fork neatly on her plate and turned to Peter.
3! If your weight remains .... you must be using up all your calories, but if you are gaming weight then some of the calories you consume are being stored as fat

4. A minute later I looked at my watch and .,'.. the time.
5. He ..... that, within two years or so, people will be able to buy computers for the price of a cheap radio.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. In the 19th century/ gardens in the shape of a clock face ...

A) were usually watered at different times of the day
B) had only one kind of flower each
C) had flowers which used to open and close all together
D) gave the impression of darkness
E) helped the owners of them to know what time it was

2. The reason why the flowers were put in a laboratory in constant darkness was ......

A) to confuse the owner of the gardens in the 19th century
B) to find out whether they will confuse the time and open at different times
C) to learn the exact time of the day
D), to have information about the time
E) to examine the clock types

3. The experiment showed that............................

- A) darkness affects the way the plants open and close
B) the flowers can only open in the garden
C) don't have any Information about the day so they don't open
D) plants have an unknown mechanism to know the time
E) plants can only open and close when they have daylight

PASSAGE 95

TITANIC

On April 14, many of the sleeping passengers were awakened by a slight jolt. The ship had struck an iceberg, causing a 300-foot cut in her side, and five compartments were flooded. "Unsinkable", however, meant the ship could float if two, not five compartments were flooded with water. Ten miles away from the Titanic was another ship, the Californian, which had stopped because of ice fields and which had wired six explicit warnings to nearby ships. Unfortunately, the Titanic's wireless, a new invention on shipboard, was being employed for insignificant messages to and from the passengers. The tired wireless operator had worked long hours and impatiently told the Californian's operator to shut up and stop annoying him.

VOCABULARY

Slight: Unimportant, trivial
Jolt: Bump, shake
To float: .To drift on water
To strike: To hit
To annoy: To upset, to irritate
To wire: To telegraph
Impatiently: Intolerantly
Explicit: Open, clear
Iceberg: -Mass of ice moving in the sea
Wireless: Radio
To be awakened: To wake up, to get up
To flood: To cover with water, to inundate
Insignificant: Not important, irrelevant, minor

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Then a thought .... him; he did have a whole three hours before school started.
2. . Their understanding of political power is formal and ...., not mysterious and implicit.
3. He got up abruptly and walked ..... about the room. .

4. The street-lamps were glittering in the waters .below the bridge where a flotilla of ghostly swans .... in the current.
5. There will be some differences, but they may be too .... to , be noticed . . ,

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The Titanic would not have sunk if..

A) only two compartments had been filled with water
B) the crew had been trained well enough to help the passengers
C) it had been smaller
D) ft had a wireless to send messages
E) the Californian had warned it

2. We understand from the passage that the Californian ....

A) didn't have a wireless
B) had also struck an iceberg
C) was too far from the Titanic to warn '
D) warned all the ships but the Titanic
E) sent the Titanic messages about the iceberg

Since the Titanic's operator was exhausted, he

A) shut up and switched off the wireless
B) was busy sending unimportant messages
C) ignored the warnings
D) didn't want to work long hours
E) had no idea how to use the new invention

PASSAGE 96

COUNTRYSIDE

Luckily I don't live in Bath but nearly ten miles away in a village called Limpley Stroke in the Avon Valley. It seems to be normal in the countryside these days for professional people who work in the town to prefer to live in the villages; this makes the housing so expensive that the villagers and agricultural workers have to live in the cheaper accommodation in town, with the result that the farmers commute out to the farm and everyone else commutes in. Certainly there is no one in the village who could be called an old style villager. The people nearest to me include a pilot, an accountant, a British Rail manager, a retired French teacher... not a farm worker amongst them. But 1 don't think there is anything wrong with that - it is just that the nature of villages is changing and there is still quite a strong sense of community here.

VOCABULARY

^ DEFI/vITI(9/vS

Countryside: Rural area
Accommodation: Housing, lodging
.To commute: To travel
To retire: To give up work, to stop working
Nature; Characteristics
Community: Condition of sharing; all the people living in an aread

^ EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. It is vital that we should provide care in the .... to people with all kinds of disabilities.
2. Will you live with your parents during term time, or in rented .,,.?

3, As you'd expect in this part of the world, the route passes through spectacular .....
4, His home is presently in Kidderminster from where he weekly .... while he looks for a new house in the local area.
5, Being told when you have just turned fifty that it's time you ..., does rather hurt.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The people who live in the village .....

A) tend to work on the farms
B) are mostly professionals who work in the town
C) are unable to afford houses in the town
D) don't like the old-style villagers
E) commute to the farms.

2. Housing is expensive because of

A) its being old style
B) the professionals working in the village
C) those with professions preferring to live in the villages
D) the shortage of housing in the town
E) the agricultural workers working on the farms

3. Despite the change in the basic quality of the villages, the writer thinks that ....

A) it is a good place for farm workers to make money
B) living there is not enjoyable
C) the neighbors are too near to him
D) there should also be a farm worker among them
E) people still share the common values and have close ties

PASSAGE 97

THE FIRST *SIGNS OF LIFE*

About a billion years after the earth had formed, the first signs of life appeared. Three billion years elapsed before creatures became complex enough to leave fossils their descendants could recognize and learn from. These were shelled creatures called trilobites, followed by jawless fish, the first vertebrates. During the Devonian period, great upheavals occurred in the earth's crust, resulting in the formation of mountains and in the ebb and flow of oceans. In the aftermath, beds of mud rich in organic matter nourished vegetation, and insects, scorpions, and spiders appeared. Next developed the amphibians, descendants of fish that had crawled out of fresh water.

VOCABULARY

Creature: Being, living thing
Vertebrate: Having a backbone
Crust: Outer layer, top coating
Upheaval: Disturbance, disorder
In the aftermath: As a result
Shelled: Having a hard outer covering
Descendant: Offspring, children, young
The ebb and flow: The receding and surging (of the tide)
To elapse: To pass
To recognize: To know
To occur: To happen
To nourish: To feed
To result in: To cause
To crawl: To creep

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Occasionally we all suffer from influenza or about of sickness, which naturally .... a drop in weight.
2. As soon as the 15 seconds' rest has ...., you must start the next exercise.
3. The cream contains active liposomes .... the skin — and
. keep her youthful!

4. For Mary it resulted not only in domestic ...., leading to the beginning of the break-up of her marriage, but to her early death.
5. Clouds of flies were .... over the faces of the dead soldiers.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Before the first signs of life appeared......

   A) creatures had become complex.
   B) about a billion year had to pass.
   C) three billion years passed.
   D) the earth hadn't formed yet.
   E) there were fossils to learn from.

2. We can deduce from the passage that the earliest living beings.............

   A) can be called vertebrates.
   B) caused great upheavals on earth.
   C) had lived in mud.
   D) were not developed enough to leave fossils.
   E) were not easy for our descendants to recognize.

3. As a result of the great changes in the earth's crust ....

   A) other creatures came into being.
   B) insects and vegetation turned into organic matter.
   C) creatures had to crawl out of water.
   D) shelled creatures followed jawless fish.
   E) fossils were too damaged to recognize.

PASSAGE 98

ACID RAIN

Acid rain is now a familiar problem in the industrialized countries in Europe. Gasses like sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide are produced by power stations and cars. The gasses dissolve in rainwater, and this makes the acid rain, which damages trees, rivers and streams. Acid rain is also capable of dissolving some rocks and buildings made of soft rock, such as limestone, are particularly affected. The acid rain attacks the rock, and so carvings and statues are eroded much more quickly. Scientists estimate the rate of wear to be about a millimeter of stone every twelve years. That's enough to have caused some of the ancient carvings to become seriously damaged already.

VOCABULARY

r DEFINITIONS

To dissolve: To melt
To affect: To influence
To estimate: To guess
Carving: Statue, monument
To damage: To harm
To erode: To wear ,
Wear: Erosion, friction
Statue: Figure in wood, stone, bronze, etc

V EXEKCI5E5

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. By the year 2010 the World Health Organisation .... that up to 100 million people will be infected with HIV .
2. For a long time it has'been known that heavy drinking during pregnancy can badly .... a baby's development.
3. Put in remaining ingredients and gently cook, stirring until sugar......
4. These bricks are generally thicker and harder-fired than wall tiles, to enable them to stand up to heavy ... without cracking.

5. 'Nearer the top, all the soil and loose stones had been completely .... away, leaving a huge dome of smooth gray rock.

READING COMPREHENSION

I. It is obvious in the passage that acid rains

A) not only damage nature but also buildings.
B) are only made up of sulphur dioxide and nitrogen oxide,
C) even dissolve rainwater.
D) are affected by some rocks such as limestone
E) lead to problems all over the world,

2. Acid rain.

A) erodes Europe.
B) produces sulphur and nitrogen.
C) wears out rocks
D) becomes seriously damaged.
E) is affected by carvings.

3. The wear about a millimeter of stone every 20 years shows that

A) it is too early to take actions against acid rains.
B) serious harm had already been done to some ancient carvings.
C) acid rain is not a problem to be taken seriously.
D) there is still time for ancient statues to be eroded.
E) scientists should not be alarmed unnecessarily.

PASS AGE 99

BIRDS' *NAVIGATIONAL ABILITY*

So far all attempts to relate the bird's navigational ability to electric forces and magnetic activity have failed. Magnets, and minute radio transmitters, attached to the bird's body, do not interrupt or influence migration. Radar beams bombarding the bird invisibly have no known effect. Rotation of migrants in covered cages during transport by car or plane does not confuse them on release. One look at the celestial clues, their sky compass, and. the really expert long-distance birds are away in the correct direction. Birds are not proved to carry a magnetic compass.

VOCABULARY

> DEFI/vITT<9/v5

Attempts: Effort, endeavor
Cage: Barred enclosure
Celestial: Relating to space/sky
Rotation: Regular change
Minute: Little, small, tiny
Invisibly: Unnoticeable
To influence: To have an effect on
Beam: Ray
To bombard: To attack
Clue : hint, evidence
Release: Freeing, letting go
Compass: Device that shows the north
Navigational: Related to the act of determining the course or route of

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Sadly, the thief who leaves no .... and is careful disposing of his ill-gotten gains is unlikely to be caught.
2. There is a belief that.... bodies in some way influence our planet and ourselves .
3. Work out a sound crop .... for vegetables to deny pests a continuous supply of particular host plants.
4. Benny made a .... adjustment to configure the goggles to her own eyesight, and frowned ... in the darkness.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The main topic of the passage is ....

   A) the navigational ability of birds throughout the ages.
   B) how electric forces and magnets do not affect a bird's orientation.
   C) the bombardment of radar beams
   • D) the way the birds look at the celestial clues,
   E) radio transmitters and compasses.

2. The magnets placed on birds ....

   A) interrupt- the migration of birds.
   B) act as a compass.
   C) have no effect at all.
   D) act as transmitters.
   E) confuse the birds.

3. The assumptions about birds' navigational ability have failed because ....

   A) radar beams affected the rotation of migrants.
   B) they can only be confused if they are kept in a car or plane.
   •C) they are not affected by outside influence in finding their way.
   D) radio transmitters show the birds how to find their way.
   • E) covered cages are not used for the rotation of migrants.

PASSAGE 100

TOLERANCE

Lack of tolerance is an important problem of our age. People have been so intolerant of each other that even trivial matters may spark serious arguments. Living conditions can be said to compel people to spend most of their time concentrating on their business or their personal affairs. This may deprive people of exchanging their ideas with others or trying to understand different people. However, it doesn't seem impossible to form a tolerant society. The thing we should do first is to take up social activities to require that we share more with other people.

VOCABULARY

Tolerance: Patience
Trivial: Insignificant
To spark: To start, to kindle
To share: To go halves, to portion
To deprive: To take away, to deny
To require: To necessitate, to involve

Intolerant: Impatient
Age: Era, epoch
To compel: To force
To exchange: To swap
To take up: To begin

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. The real issues will be debated rather than the ... details.
2. What .... the idea off, I really don't know.
3. He is not subject to any action which could ..... him to change his attitudes or behavior.
4. If the seller commits a breach of condition or a breach of warranty, this will .... the buyer of substantially the whole benefit of the contract.
5. When she found she wals putting on some weight, she ...... swimming regularly.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is pointed out in the passage **that**

A) intolerance has been a serious problem in our age.
B) lacking tolerance doesn't make people quarrelsome.
C) unimportant problems make people aggressive.
D) living conditions prevent people from focusing on their work or their own problems.
E) people should neglect their individual interests to be tolerant.

2. It is implied in the passage that ....

A) people have been intolerant of each other due to unimportant matters.
B) trivial problems make our lives unbearable
C) we should concentrate on others' affairs rather than ours.
D) people's having to spend most of their time on their own business prevent them sharing their thoughts with others.
E) people don't need to share anything with others unless they are tolerant.

3. We can infer from the passage that ....

A) it isn't easy to form a tolerant society as long as we concentrate on our work.*
B) it is possible that we will feel lonely unless we take up social activities.
C) social activities can contribute to forming a tolerant society.
D) it doesn't seem possible to form a tolerant" society owing to the problems in our age.
E) intolerant people should spend most of their time on their , own.

PASSAGE 101

AN UNPLEASANT ENCOUNTER -

Ten years before, Paul and I had been friends and allies, but the friendship had somewhat soured and thinned since. Nor had either of us been best pleased when each had discovered that the other was planning a journey, and a book, about the British coast. It was too close a coincidence for comfort. Paul was working his way round clockwise by train and on foot, while I was going counterclockwise by sea. At Brighton the two plots intersected briefly and uneasily aboard Gosfield Maid.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Ally; Friend, partner

Coincidence: Chance, luck

To intersect: To meet, to overlap

To sour : To spoil

To thin: To weaken

Plot: Plan, scheme

Aboard: On board, on (the ship, train, bus)

Clockwise: (moving) in the direction taken by the hands of a clock

Counterclockwise: (moving) in the direction opposite to that taken by the hands of a clock

x EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. To his right the wood gave way to rolling cornfields .... by a farm track that twisted between the crops.
2. I was happy and didn't want the pleasure of anticipation .... by a row with him.
3. Because of her illness, her eyes were growing larger as her face .... with every day that passed.
4. We must establish at once what type of character each is to play in the ......
5. It was just a curious .... that Hatton had been killed on the day following that of Mrs Fanshawe's regaining , consciousness.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It's quite clear in the passage that Paul and the writer.

   A) are not good friends anymore.
   B) are quarrelling all the time,
   C) were pleased with each other.
   D) first met on a Journey.
   E) have been friends for ten years.

2. They were unhappy when they learned that both ....

   A) had written a book.
   B) lived on the British coast.
   C) were intending to do the same thing.
   D) were going on foot.
   E) had planned to go to different places.

3. Their destination was..

   A) a town called Gosfield Maid.
   B) the same although the route was different.
   C) a ship called Brighten.
   D) different but the route was the same.
   E) an island off the British coast.

PASSAGE 102

A PASSAGE TO INDIA

It's worth seeing "A Passage to India" for two reasons: the photography and the performance of Dame Peggy Ashcroft as Mrs. Moore, the wise, kind old lady who goes to India to see her son. The heroine is the girl who travels with her and accuses a young Indian doctor of rape. The climax of the film is the court case where she finally admits that he is innocent. If you are attracted by Indian history, then this film is for you. It happens to give a good idea of what it was like under British colonial rule. But, above all, it is an artistic film beautifully directed by David Lean, It is full of quiet imagery, best shown in the erotic Hindu statues that so frighten the heroine, as compared with the solid, heavy sculpture of Queen Victoria outside the local court.

VOCABULARY

, > DEFINITIONS

Wise: Intelligent, clever
Case: Legal action, suit
Sculpture: Statue, monument
Heroine: Leading actress
Imagery: images
Solid: Hard, concrete
Climax: Event of greatest interest
Cou,rt: Place where law-cases are held
To admit: To acknowledge, to confess
Above all: In particular, most of all
To rape :,to Force sexual intercourse on
Worth: Giving a satisfactory, rewarding return for

^ EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Meeting her was the turning point in my life," he ....

* *2.* We have read about their ...., that their trial was unfair — even the Appeal Court agrees on this — and ask that they are released immediately.

3. This aid money — .... US$1 billion per annum — is crucial to the fulfilment of the government's economic policies.
4. She was nearing the .... of her speech, eyes bright, cheeks flushed, voice rising:
5. ...., despite frequent irritation with Helen over trivial expenses, he relied heavily on her temper, 'her genius for joy", to help him break free of these moods.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. A Passage to India is worth seeing because it is ....

A) historically accurate.
B) beautifully filmed and acted.
C) full of action.
D) full of Indian works of art.
E) about the Indian history.

2, The heroine in "A Passage to India".

A) is Mrs. Moore's daughter.
B) is played by Peggy Ashcroft.
C) tells the truth to David Lean.
D) is frightened by the Hindu statues.
E) is impressed by the heavy statues. -

3. The most important part of the film is where

A) the erotic Hindu statues are.
B) the young Indian doctor disturbs her.
C) the hero is found guilty.
D) India is shown under British Colonial rule.
E) the heroine withdraws her accusation

PASSAGE 103

THE MAGIC OF TOUCH

Infants usually satisfy this very basic need in the course of an ordinary day spent with their parents. However, if a baby is neglected or even mistreated by being deprived of touch, his development will suffer on all levels-physical, intellectual and emotional. Some children have even been known to die from this lack of tactile stimulation; it is thought by many doctors that many unexplained " deaths" are directly related to lack of touch and its various consequences. Children given out for adoption at a tender age and placed in poorly run orphanages, children brought up by unaffectionate parents, and children whose parents touch them only to beat them-all types of children run the risk of never reaching their potential as fully developed adults.

VOCABULARY

Infant: Baby
To satisfy: To meet, to fulfill
In the course of: During, throughout
To mistreat: To abuse, to maltreat
To be deprived of: To be without
Tactile: Related to the sense of touching, tangible
Stimulation: Motivation
Tender age: Young age
Adoption: Taking somebody to one's family as a relation
To run the risk: To risk
Orphanage: Home for those who lost one or both of his Parents.
To bring up: To raise, to educate
Unaffectionate: Not showing love

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. He knows how it feels to lose a father at a ... age.
2. Kevin Costner's Dances With Wolves is a deeply moving tale about how the white man ......American Indians,

3 .... exhibitions help blind people enjoy the magic of sculpture, and theatres like Show of Hands encourage those who are deaf to enjoy live theatre like everyone else.

4 .... is pursued as an option for an increasing number of children in care.

5. There had been games, a lovely feed, gifts for children at the local ..... ,

READING COMPREHENSION

1. We can understand that physical contact ....

A) is an important factor in an infants' overall development
B) is necessary for the adults to feel better emotionally
C) is not necessary provided that the infant is fed properly
D) can be an important factor.in recovering from an illness
E) has nothing to do with the development of an infant

2. Children cannot become fully developed adults ....

A) when they have psychological problems
' B) if they are devoid of parental love.
C) although they are given affection
D) in spite of the love their parents give them
E) unless they employ their potentials

3. Babies suffering from the lack of parental touch

A) may not show affection to their own children
B) feel better than the ones who get it
C) could become successful adults
D) need more toys than the other babies
E) might even lose their lives

PASSAGE 104

THE ENVIRONMENTAL DETERIOTAION

The deterioration of the earth's environment is the result of the impact of each individual on the environment multiplied by the number of individuals. Suppose you could choose any lifestyle you wished, you could, for example, choose to be a Buddhist monk- or nun of certain sects. You would be forbidden to have money and be pious. You could own your begging bowl, a razor, a needle and thread, and that is all, your presence on earth would cause very little deterioration of the environment. On the other hand, you could choose to be an American millionaire. You might own several polluting factories and have a half dozen children-all eventually with their own houses, cars, and polluting factories. It is obvious that then, they would contribute much more to environmental deterioration than the Buddhist monk or nun.

VOCABULARY

➢ *DEFINITIONS*

Deterioration: Worsening, decline
Impact: Effect, shock, blow
To forbid: To ban, to prohibit
To contribute : To add to
Eventually: Finally
To multiply: To increase, to reproduce
Mu^k: Priest
Nun: Holly woman
Sect: Cult
Pious: Religious
To beg: To ask

EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. He went to her and .... to be told the truth.
2. A hard .... on an unprotected bone can result in severe bleeding under the skin.
3. Our difficulties ..... almost in inverse proportion to our developing experience.

4. Courtesy .... him from asking the reason for this unexpected visit.
5. Alcohol is a drink to be avoided in the minds of the worshippers.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is clear in the passage **that the life style................**

A) of a person deteriorates his friend's life
B) is an important factor in polluting the environment
C) one chooses does not determine one's environmental impact
D) contributes to the environment in a positive way
E) an individual chooses may not help him to improve his situation

2. The comparison of a Buddhist and a millionaire is intended to

, A) show how similar they are when the environment is considered
B) draw attention to the peaceful life that a millionaire leads
C) help them understand how each of them leads a valuable life
D) make them understand the value of money
E) illustrate the degree of the environmental pollution that individuals of different lifestyles might cause

3. The richer **a person is ....**

A) the less impact he has on the environment
B) the more he pollutes the environment
C) he produces more thrash
D) his life becomes more luxurious
E) more parts of the earth are safe from pollution

PASSAGE 105

THE BICYCLE

[My mother] was a magician at making her money last longer. That December, with Christmas approaching, she was out to work and Doris was in the kitchen when I barged into her bedroom one afternoon in search of a safety pin. Since her bedroom opened onto a community hallway, she kept the door locked, but needing the pin, I took the key from its hiding place, unlocked the door, and stepped in. Standing against the wall was a big, black bicycle with balloon tires. I recognized it instantly. It was the same second-hand bike I'd been admiring in a Baltimore shop window. I'd even asked about the price. It was horrendous. Something like $15. Somehow my mother had scraped together enough for a down payment and meant to surprise me with the bicycle on Christmas morning.

VOCABULARY

j

> DEFINITIONS

Magician: Wizard, conjurer
To last: To survive, to endure
To barge into : To enter, to make one's way in
In search of : Looking for
Instantly: At once, immediately
Second-hand: Not new
Horrendous: Terrible, awful
To scrape together: To obtain with effort
Down payment: First installment

> **EXERCISES**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Hibernation ......for between four and five months, from October until March or a little later in the north of Britain.
2. Having ......her way through the shopping crowds of Greenwich, she emerged with great relief onto the A2.

3. Mr Suarez, who sold lottery tickets on the street to support his family, died ......
4. To avoid getting a ..... shock when you step on the scales, you should go on a diet.

.5. She......the money,and went on the trip she was dreaming of.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The writer's mother ....

   A) was very careful with her money and would not waste it.
   B) didn't like spending her money on presents.
   C) worked as a magician.
   D) enjoyed arranging surprise parties.
   E) used to lock the door so that her son couldn't enter.

2. The bicycle the writer found in the room by accident...

   A) was quite horrible.
   B) cost him a fortune,
   C) didn't surprise him at all.
   D) was the one he had always wanted to own.
   E) was a brand-new bicycle.

3. The writer's mother somehow bought the bicycle ....

   A) as it was really cheap
   B) although it was quite expensive for her
   C) since she was also fond of cycling
   D) because she was able to bring down the price
   E) she had just had her salary.

PASSAGE 106

THE OLD FISHERMAN

I had walked along the river many times since meeting the fisherman that day in winter, but I did not see him again until spring. It was late afternoon, and I had bicycled to a point along the river about a mile downstream from where we had met hoping to find a deserted spot to draw a picture. I found a niche in the sloping floodwall and started drawing a junk moored not far from me. Half an hour passed, and just as I finished the drawing, I heard someone calling my Chinese name. I looked down to see Old Ding scrambling up the floodwall, his boat anchored behind him. I noticed that he limped badly, and when he got up close I could see that one of his legs was shorter than the other and set at an odd angle. Such was his balance and skill in the boats that I only saw his deformity when he came ashore.

VOCABULARY

To desert: To leave, abandon
Spot: Location
To scramble up: To climb
Odd : Strange
Angle: Position, perspective
Niche: Place
To limp: To walk lamely
Sloping: Leaning
To anchor: To moor
Junk: Litter
Deformity: Abnormality, defect
To moor: To make (a boat, ship etc) secure to (ground or buoys) by means of cables etc., to anchor

-EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. John Mellancamp found a .... as an accomplished performer and composer of Mid-Western adult rock songs.
2. There were always 25 or 30 ships ..... off the port waiting to load.

3. She ..... of the hedge and reached the roadside just as the bus rolled past.
4. The horizon cleared, and the dark outline of an .... vessel developed into the clear gray shape .
5. The game was barely 10 minutes old when Peter Wright .... off with knee-ligament damage.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. It is obvious that the writer...

   A) walked with the fisher along the river many times
   B) made good friends when they met
   C) hasn't been able to see the fisherman all winter long again
   D) was always jealous of the fisherman
   E) envied the fisherman fishing in the river happily.

2. We can infer from the passage that the writer was drawing the picture of................

   A) an old boat
   B) the fisherman
   C) the river
   D) sloping floodwall
   E) deserted spots

3. We understand that the writer

   A) caught fish with the fisherman.
   B) wanted to learn who the fisherman was.
   C) knew that he didn't walk properly.
   D) has only seen the fisherman in his boat out in the river before.
   E) waited for the fisherman all winter long-

PASS AGE 107

The most frequent motive [for telling a white lie] was to save face. Lying of this sort is often given the approving label of tact, and is used when it would be unkind to be honest but dishonest to be kind.[1] Sometimes a face-saving lie prevents embarrassment for the recipient. The second most frequent motivation for lying was to avoid tension or conflict... Sometimes it seems worthwhile to tell a little lie to prevent a large conflict. You might, for example, compliment a friend's bad work, not so much for your friend's sake but to prevent the hassle that would result if you told the truth. The fifth and last motive was to achieve personal power. Turning down a last-minute request for a date by claiming you're busy can be one way to put yourself in a one-up position.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Worthwhile: Meaningful, useful
To turn down: To refuse, to reject
Conflict: Argument, quarrel
Motive; Reason, drive
Tact: Skill, delicacy
Recipient: Receiver
To save face: To avoid losing one's dignity
To compliment: To praise, to flatter
To hassle : To annoy, to disturb, to pester

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Hiding from others may ...., but at the cost of an increased weight of private guilt and doubt.
2. Defenceman Dixonis is the seventh .... of the award.
3. There are many less well known, but very .... places, which I suppose need to be dealt with in another article.
4. Later, the doctor .... the mother on the intelligence of her child.
5. I have been .... and discriminated against a number of times just because of the way I look.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. A white lie........................

A) is not often approved
B) is considered to be unkind
C) does not prevent embarrassment
D) is as effective as a compliment
E) can be resorted to safely and is harmless.

2. Telling a lie by complimenting a friend on his bad work

A) causes us to hurt our friend's feelings.
B) is a good way of irritating him.
C) helps us avoid an argument with him.
D) might show us as an insincere person.
E) causes a lot of Conflicts. .

3. One of the benefits of telling a white lie is...........

A) getting rid of people when you are busy
B) to make yourself appear important
C) to show your power to weak people
D) telling the truth that might hurt others
E) the rude way of rejecting requests.

PASSAGE 108

WHALE HUNTING

Over a hundred years ago, when Melville wrote his famous novel 'Moby Dick', hunting whales was a dangerous and sometimes fatal business, now, in spite of their size, whales are no longer an even match for men using helicopters, radar and explosive harpoons. As a result, some species, such as the giant blue whale, are on the verge of becoming extinct. Although some countries gave up whaling several years ago, there was no international agreement forbidding it until recently, in spite of the fact that alternatives to the whale products used in oils, cosmetics and candies were already in existence. The whale is not the only species fighting for survival. In the United States alone, conservationists have estimated that over a hundred kinds of animals, fish and birds will disappear before the end of the century unless action is taken to protect them. Although governments in many countries have done a great deal to control hunting and fishing for sport and have set up game reserves and bird sanctuaries where the species can brood safely in their natural surroundings, the number in danger is still increasing.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

Sanctuary: Place of safety, shelter

Even : Equal

Giant: Huge, enormous, gigantic

Match: Counterpart

To take action: To take measures

Fatal: Deadly, lethal

Survival: Continuing to live

To whale: To hunt whales

On the verge of: Close to, on the brink of

Reserve: Place or area for some special use or purpose

To brood: (of a bird) to sit on eggs to hatch them

Harpoon: A sharp pointed weapon thrown by hand to hunt whales and large fish

Conservationist: Person who dedicated himself to the prevention of loss, waste, damage of (nature)

Game: Wild animals (hunted for sport or food)

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a'suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Smoking is a cause of 1 in every 5 ... heart attacks.
2. The new legislation ensures that species on the .... of extinction are protected by law.
3. The duck marsh was turned into a bird ....
4. Poisonous waste from the factories threaten the wild animals in the ....
5. If a bad decision is made, the vital thing is to recognise that, admit it and .... immediate ....

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Hunting whales ....

   A) is not so dangerous today
   B) has always been dangerous
   C) is only dangerous if the whales are very large
   D) requires a lot of inexpensive equipment.
   , E) used to attract men, but it does not now.

2. We understand from the passage that....................:..

   A) only a few countries still engage in whaling
   B) there is no international agreement forbidding whaling.
   C) whale products are the only alternative to cosmetics.
   D). whaling has now been stopped by international agreement.
   E) when confronted with hunters whales do not fight for survival.

3. It is obvious that...

   A) governments are not conscious of the dangers threatening certain species
   B) governments in many countries were indifferent to the issue
   C) government action has reduced the number of species in danger of extinction
   D) the number of species in danger of extinction is increasing in spite of the governments' action
   E) whales are now completely free from danger.

PASSAGE 109

THE CASTLE

On the coast of California, on top of a mountain, stands an enormous castle which looks as if it has been lifted out of the Middle Ages and laid on the site. In fact the castle, called San Simeon, was built for the American newspaper proprietor, William Randolph Hearst but it is furnished with objects dating from different historical periods, which were transported from Europe. It took thirty years to build the castle and even then it was not completed. Throughout this time, over a hundred workmen were permanently employed on its site and the architect Julia Morgan, was continually obliged to change its design, as often as Hearst changed his mind. Rooms and whole floors were constructed but then had to be knocked down and rebuilt to please him. Agents were set all over Europe to find works of art to decorate the castle. Old ceilings and fireplaces, furniture, paintings and statues were purchased and shipped to America. An enormous number of objects were bought but many of them could not be used and had to be stored in warehouses, some of them not even unpacked.

VOCABULARY

> DEFINITIONS

To lay: To put
Proprietor: Owner
To furnish with : To put furniture in
Permanently: Continuously, constantly
To oblige: To force
To construct: To build
To knock down: To destroy, to pull down
To ship: To transport
Warehouse: Store, stockroom
To unpack: To take out, to empty ovit

> EXERCISES

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. In that case, why do we kill the goose that.... the golden eggs?
2. Mr. Osborne was the .... of the largest of the fifteen woolen mills which wound their wheels in Ozleworth Brook in the valley below.
3. His house is sparsely, rather than modestly, ...
4. Pepita bent back down to her work and checked off another crate of bananas that would be .... to lands she had never seen and would never see.
5. Not only must the contestants behave, but their team-mates are also ..... to conduct themselves properly.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. The Castle of San Simeon was

A) built by William Randolph Hearst
B) transported from Europe
C) furnished with works of art from Europe
D) constructed in the Middle Ages
E) completed in 30 years

2. It took a long time to build **the castle because ....**

A) only a hundred workers then were employed on it
B) it was badly designed.
C) the architect was not skilled.
D) Julia Morgan frequently changed her mind.
E) the owner did not know what he wanted.

3. A large **number of works of art bought for the castle were not used because ....**

A) Hearst always changed his mind
B) there was not enough room for them
C) they were stored in warehouses
D) they were not suitable to the design of the castle
E) they arrived long after the castle completed

PASSAGE 110

BRAIN

The human brain contains, I am told, 10 thousand million cells and each of these may have a thousand connections. Such enormous numbers used to daunt us and cause to dismiss the possibility of making a machine with human-like ability, but now that we have grown accustomed to advancing at such a pace we can be less sure. Quite soon, in only 10 or 20 years perhaps we will be able to assemble a machine as complex as the human brain, and if we can we will. It may then take us a long time to render it intelligent by loading in the right software or by altering the architecture but that too will happen. I think it certain that in decades, not centuries, machines of silicon will arise first to rival and then surpass their human progenitors.

VOCABULARY

^ D£FI/vITT<9/v5

To daunt: To scare, to intimidate **Pace:** Speed
To load: To pvit in, to fill, to pack To rival: To compete, to vie
Decade: A period of ten years **To alter:** To change
To surpass: To excel, to exceed **Progenitors:** Ancestor
To assemble: To put together
To render: To make, to catise to be
To grow accustomed: To become used to
To advance: To move forward, to progress
To dismiss: To set aside, to think no more of
Software: Program essential to the operation of computers

> **EXERCISES**

Complete the sentences with a suitable form of the words defined above.

1. Many families who get into difficulties have been struggling with problems that would .... the most energetic and resourceful of people.
2. They said time had been needed ....evidence.

3. When Diana once asked him what the capital of Australia was, he was .... totally speechless.
4. J began .... my standards of hospitality, offering them my pale, cold face when their music grew louder, when they began laughing among themselves and didn't take the trouble to explain their jokes to me.
5. His first formal education was received in the reading school and at six years old he progressed to his father's grammar school, where he quickly .... all his contemporaries.

READING COMPREHENSION

1. Now the complexity of human brain................,

A) makes it impossible for us to create intelligent machines.,
(B) causes us to dismiss the possibility of making intelligent computers.
C) leads to our uncertainty about the ability of the machines.
D) does not discourage us to make machines with human like ability
E) frightens us and we feel we can't achieve such a thing.

2. It is pointed out in the passage that machines with human-like ability ....

A) are likely to be made in the near future
B) have almost no possibility of being made
C) are very difficult to assemble
D) need complex software
E) move faster than human beings

3. It is suggested that in the long run human beings...............

A) can rival intelligent machines and defeat them
B) will be able to alter the appearance of the computers
C) will be beaten by the machines they create
D) should use silicon to make efficient machines
E) can put as many cells in the machines as there are in the human brain.

PASSAGE 1

VOCABULARY

I) lifted 2) pretext 3) gift 4) conversing 5} concealed

READING

1)B 2)B 3)C

PASSAGE 2

VOCABULARY

1) trouble 2) slaying 3) battle 4) cheat 5) dreads

READING

1)A 2) E

3)C

PASSAGE 3

VOCABULARY

. 1) stroll 2) check 3) wholly 4) contemplates 5) varied

READING

1)B 2) E 3) A

PASSAGE 4

VOCABULARY

1) adapts 2) rapid 3) grumble 4) generation gap 5) after all

READING

1)D 2) A 3) A

PASSAGE 5

VOCABULARY

1) enhances 2) relied on 3) utilize 4) associations 5) eager

READING

1) E 2) B 3) D

PASSAGE 6

VOCABULARY

1) Ornament/streamers 2) bakes 3) purchased
4) impatient for 5) impatient for

READING

1)C 2)B 3) A

PASSAGE 7

VOCABULARY

1) mourners 2) saddened 3) sunk in 4) sight 5) incredible

READING

1) A 2) D 3) E

PASSAGE 8

VOCABULARY

1) apparent 2) drew on 3)tension 4) remove 5)result from

READING

1)'B 2)B 3) A

PASSAGE 9

VOCABULARY

1) take into account 2) detrimental 3} has his own way
4) unjust 5) interests

READING

1)A 2)D 3)E

PASSAGE 10

VOCABULARY

1) request 2) suffering 3) significantly 4) discrepancy 5) asserted

READING

1)A 2)E 3)C

PASSAGE 11

VOCABULARY

l)conspiracy 2) flash 3) entire 4) obtained 5) burst upon

READING

1)D 2)B 3)D

PASSAGE 12

VOCABULARY

1) significance 2) due to 3) traded 4) recovering 5) rapidly

READING

1)B 2) A 3)C

PASSAGE 13

VOCABULARY

I) comprise 2) varied 3) helping 4) tends 5) likely

READING

1) E 2) A 3)C

PASSAGE 14

VOCABULARY

I) central heating 2) blankets 3) installed
4) electric fires 5). lead/life

READING

1)E 2) A 3)C

PASSAGE 15

VOCABULARY

1) commissioned 2) exhibition 3) had the heart
4) landmark 5) attached to

READING

i)D 2)E 3)E

PASSAGE 16

VOCABULARY

1) bay 2) nasty 3) to face 4) violent 5) to put an end to

READING

2)B 3)D

PASSAGE 17

VOCABULARY

1) ambitions 2) piloting 3) ridden 4) fasten 5) on his own

READING

I)C 2)C 3)B

PASSAGE 18

VOCABULARY

I) charming 2) mood 3) damp 4) blamed 5) chill

READING

1) B 2) A 3) A

PASSAGE 19

VOCABULARY

1) desperately 2) shortage 3) decisive 4) leisure 5) moulding

READING

1)C 2)B 3)E

PASSAGE 20

VOCABULARY

1) on average 2) compared with 3) distinguish
4) indeed 5) grown up

READING

1)B 2)D 3)E

PASSAGE 21

VOCABULARY
1) expert 2) instruction 3) truly 4) looked after 5) carried out

READING
1) D 2) A 3) C

PASSAGE 22

VOCABULARY
1) wealth 2) estate 3) attention 4) disputing 5) long for

READING
1)A 2)E 3)C

PASSAGE 23

VOCABULARY
1) demanding 2) screamed 3) find out 4) grew 5) refused

READING
1)E 2)B 3)D

PASSAGE 24

VOCABULARY
1) child minders 2) reward 3) resents 4) redi-ce 5) well-suited

READING
1) B 2) E 3) C

PASSAGE 25

VOCABULARY

1) resemble
2) shabby-looking
3) familiar
4) hit
5) encounter

READING

1)D 2) A 3)B

VOCABULARY

1) walks of life
2) free of charge
3) well off
4) to master
5) initially

READING

1) D 2) A 3)C

PASSAGE 27

VOCABULARY

1) watch out for 2) publicity 3) to sponsor 4) alert 5) aid

READING

1) C 2) C 3) A

PASSAGE 28

VOCABULARY

1) thanks to 2) prevailed 3) knack 4) hectic 5) intently

READING

DA 2)C 3)B

PASSAGE 29

VOCABULARY

1) poses 2) queue 3) dweller 4} amenities 5) bearable

READING

i) D 2) C 3)B

PASSAGE 30

VOCABULARY

1) determine 2) affectionate 3) in favor of
4) compare 5) independent

READING

1)E 2)E 3)B

PASSAGE 31

VOCABULARY

I) advocate' 2) stated 3) let alone 4) go bankrupt 5) rivalry

READING

1)C 2)D 3)E

PASSAGE 32

VOCABULARY

I) to exchange 2) captured 3) drew up
4) glanced 5) pulled away

READING

1.)B 2) D 3)G

PASSAGE 33

VOCABULARY
1) pursued 2) relish 3) immensely 4) extended 5) range

READING
1) D 2) E 3)C

PASSAGE 34

VOCABULARY
1) disposed 2) throughout 3) outlawing
4) abide by 5) ensured

READING
1)A 2)B 3) A

PASSAGE 35

VOCABULARY
1) run 2) occasional 3) interruption 4) square 5) risiding

READING
1) B 2)C

PASSAGE 36

VOCABULARY
1)reneged 2) involved 3) consented
4) went through with 5) took part in

READING
1)E 2)C 3)

PASSAGE 37

VOCABULARY

1) classified 2)incoherently 3) doubled
4) distinct 5) respiratory

READING

1)B 2)E 3) A

PASSAGE 38

VOCABULARY

I) onlookers 2) deliberately 3) set out
4) waved 5) incidentaly

READING

'1)E 2)C 3) A

PASSAGE 39

VOCABULARY

1) contingent on 2) complied with 3) deviant
4) industrious 5) ambitions

READING

I) C 2) E 3)D

PASSAGE 40

VOCABULARY

1) leads to 2) striking 3) lies in 4) resembled 5) dissimilar

READING

'2)A 3)E

PASSAGE 41

VOCABULARY
I) doubly 2) handicapped 3) stimulus 4) sighted 5) to lag

READING
l)C 2)E 3)B

PASSAGE 42

VOCABULARY
I) ultimate 2) vocationally 3) alumni 4) initiated *5)* probed

READING
1)E 2).C 3)B

PASSAGE 43

VOCABULARY
I) asserts 2) correlation 3) peak 4) maintained 5) indicated

READING
l)D 2)D 3)C

PASSAGE 44

VOCABULARY
1) pick on 2) uncertainty 3) staring 4) involvement 5) convey

READING
1) D 2) C

3)E

PASSAGE 45

VOCABULARY

1) inspiration 2) coincidence 3) vital
4)succeeded 5) to cultivate

READING

1)B 2)E 3)C

PASSAGE 46

VOCABULARY

1) treat 2) specialized 3) facilities 4) equipment 5) specialist

READING

1) B 2) E 3)D

PASSAGE 47

VOCABULARY

1) emphasis 2) to accomplish 3) startling
4) convenient 5) involve

READING

1)C 2) A 3) A

PASSAGE 48

VOCABULARY

1) prevented 2) to redefine 3) exclusively
4) ambiguous 5) terminology

READING

1)E 2)C 3) A

PASSAGE 49

VOCABULARY

1)ranged   2) labor force   3) lie with
4) consequently   5) urbanization

READING

1)D   2)D   3)B

PASSAGE 50

VOCABULARY

1) primitive   2) transmitter   3)'supplementary
4)add up   5)scope ,

READING

1)B   2). A   3)E

PASSAGE 51

VOCABULARY

1) displayed   2) divergent   3) rough   4) erroneously   5) refer to

READING

1)A   2)B   3)C'

PASSAGE 52

VOCABULARY

1) contracted   2) tremendous   3) insistent   4) entailed   5) insistent

READING

1)C   2) A   3)E

PASSAGE 53

VOCABULARY

1) approached 2) arisen 3) vacant 4) inspecting 5) gradually

READING

1)B 2)C 3)C

PASSAGE 54

VOCABULARY

I) revolution 2) suspect 3) average 4) namely 5) pour out

READING

1)C- 2)D 3)A

PASSAGE 55

VOCABULARY

1) Disapproval 2) grunted 3) stale 4) dingy 5) judging by

READING

1)D 2)B 3) A

PASSAGE 56

VOCABULARY

1) to attend 2} controversy 3) to collapse 4) event 5)to revive

READING

1)C 2)D 3) A.

PASSAGE 57

VOCABULARY

1) to combat 2) relieves 3) attitude 4) unavoidable 5-) get rid of

READING

1)B 2) A 3-)E

PASSAGE 58

VOCABULARY

i) occupying 2) fit 3) misjudged 4) assume 5) discovered

READING

1)C 2)D 3)E

PASSAGE 59

VOCABULARY

1) irritable 2) to poison 3) to disregard
4) judgment 5) deteriorates

READING

1)B 2)D 3)E

PASSAGE 60

VOCABULARY

1) confusing 2) frustrating 3) dilemma
4) appeal to 5) to stack

READING

i)B 2) A 3)D

PASSAGE 61

VOCABULARY

1) strictly 2) in proportion to 3) advancement
4) threaten 5) pragmatic

READING

1)B 2)D 3}B

PASSAGE 62

VOCABULARY

1) recalled 2) to dig out 3) primed 4) prying 5) tighten

READING

1)E 2)C 3)D

PASSAGE 63

VOCABULARY

1) sheer 2) decisive 3) reinforces " 4) faded 5) dissolves

READING

1)B 2) A 3)E

PASSAGE 64

VOCABULARY

1) passion 2) integrity 3) inflated 4) illusion 5) acquired

READING

J.) D 2) B 3) A

PASSAGE 65

VOCABULARY

1) foreseen *2) to* condemn 3) aggressive
4) eminent 5) means

READING

2) C 3) A

PASSAGE 66

VOCABULARY

1) willing *2)* consists of 3) poverty
4) reputation *5)* to care *for*

READING

1)B *2) A* 3)C

PASSAGE 67

VOCABULARY

I) senile *2)* to entrust 3) ration *4)* available 5) appalling

READING

OA 2)E 3)£

PASSAGE 68

VOCABULARY

0 withdrawal *2)* tantrum 3) resorts lo
4) handled *5)* regressed

READING

UB *2) D* *3) A*

PASSAGE 69

VOCABULARY

I) appropriate 2) persistent 3) worn down
4) to rid/of 5) complained of

READING

1)B 2)E 3)C

PASSAGE 70

VOCABULARY

1) dizzy 2) led 3) exceeds 4} to establish 5) swerving

READING

0 A 2)D 3)B

PASSAGE 71

VOCABULARY

1) involved 2) raised 3) nurtured 4) requires 5) shady

READING

1) A • 3)E
2}C

PASSAGE 72

VOCABULARY

1) through 2) ascertained 3) evaluate 4) task 5) accomplising

READING

1)B 2)E 3)C

PASSAGE 73

VOCABULARY
1) value 2) harmony 3) to communicate 4).shared 5) depends

READING
1)D 2)B 3) A

PASSAGE 74

VOCABULARY
1) to recycle 2) salvaging 3) raw 4) to dump 5) crushed

READING
1)A 2)C 3)D

PASSAGE 75

VOCABULARY
1) unconsciously 2) to minimize 3) instinctively
4) witnessed 5) add to

READING
-1)A 2)C 3)E

PASSAGE 76

VOCABULARY
1) staved off 2) satisfy 3) tempted 4) soaked up 5) combine

READING
1) A 2) B 3) A

PASSAGE 77

VOCABULARY
1) still 2) wander 3) made a fuss 4) mystified 5) irritating

READING
1)C 2)B 3) A

PASSAGE 78

VOCABULARY
1) governed 2) promptness 3) unintentional
4) propensity 5) deep-seated

READING
I) A 2JE 3)C

PASSAGE 79

VOCABULARY
1) conservation 2) appalling 3) equanimity
4) proliferation 5) obliterate

READING
2)B 3) A

PASSAGE 80

VOCABULARY
1) extinction 2) sought 3) absurdity
4) slaughtered 5) scattering

READING
1)D 2) A 3)B

PASSAGE 81

VOCABULARY

I) weird 2) interspersed 3) to arm 4) glancing 5) indignant

READING

l)E 2)B 3)D

PASSAGE 82

VOCABULARY

I > charm 2) propositioned 3) bump into
4) muttering 5) uneasily

READING

i)E 2) A 3)D

PASSAGE 83

VOCABULARY

I) unmanly 2) fell through 3) fell through
4) fallen off 5) coming into

READING

l)C 2) A 3)B

PASSAGE 84

VOCABULARY

1) initiated 2) ticklish 3) called on 4) identical 5) in response to

READING

1)C 2)B 3)A

PASSAGE 85

VOCABULARY

1) tactics 2) resistance 3) defensive
4) mattered to 5) did away with

READING

1)B 2) A 3) A

PASSAGE 86

VOCABULARY

1) to shun 2) inhibition 3) violence 4) theme 5) brutal

READING

1)B 2) A 3)D

PASSAGE 87

VOCABULARY

1) sanity 2) manifests 3) affliction 4) trivial 5) clutched

READING

I)D 3) A
2)
E

PASSAGE 88

VOCABULARY

1) surge 2) distinct 3) overpowering 4) pounded 5) room

READING

1)D 2) A 3)C

PASSAGE 89

VOCABULARY
1) solid 2) fixed 3) code 4) reproduced 5) vocational

READING
1)B 2)D 3) A

PASSAGE 90

VOCABULARY
1) tend 2) consumes 3) boredom 4) to achieve 5) to dazzle

READING
1)E 2)C . 3) A

PASSAGE 91

VOCABULARY
I) salvaged 2) to sweeten 3) involves 4) recycled 5) differs

READING
1)E 2) A 3)C

PASSAGE 92

VOCABULARY
I) in vain 2) exhausted 3) marvelous
4) getting a lift 5) well

READING
1) D 2)B 3) A

PASSAGE 93

VOCABULARY

1) engaged in 2) esteem .3) excess
4) adolescent 5} estimated

READING

1) A 2) C 3)C

PASSAGE 94

VOCABULARY

1) suggests 2) placed 3) constant 4) noted 5) predicts

READING

1)E 2)B 3)D

PASSAGE 95

VOCABULARY

• 1) struck 2) explicit 3) impatiently 4) floated 5) slight

READING

I) A 2)E 3)C

PASSAGE 96

VOCABULARY

1) community 2) accommodation 3) countryside
4) commutes, 5) retired

READING

1)B • 2)C 3)E

PASSAGE 97

VOCABULARY

1) results in 2) elapsed 3) to nourish
4) upheaval 5) crawling

READING

1) B 2) D 3) A

PASSAGE 98

VOCABULARY

1) estimates 2) affect 3) dissolves .4) wear 5) eroded

READING

I) A 2) C 3)B

PASSAGE 99

VOCABULARY

1) clues 2) celestial 3) rotation 4) minute / invisibly

READING

1)A 2)C 3)C

PASSAGE 100

VOCABULARY

1) trivial 2) sparked 3) compel 4) deprives 5) took up

READING

1)A 2)D 3)C

PASSAGE 101

VOCABULARY
I) intersected '• 2) soured 3) thinned 4) plot 5) coincidence

READING
I) A 3)B
2)
C

PASSAGE 102

VOCABULARY
I) admits 2) case 3) worth 4) climax 5) above all

READING
l)B 2)D 3)E

PASSAGE 103

VOCABULARY
1) tender 2) mistreated 3) tactile 4) adoption 5) orphanage

READING
1)A 2)B 3)E

PASSAGE 104

VOCABULARY
1) begged 2) impact 3) multiplied 4) forbade 5) pious

READING
1)B 2)E 3)B

PASSAGE 105

VOCABULARY

1) lasts 2) barged 3) instantly
4) horrendous 5) scraped together

READING

1)A 2)-D '- 3)B

PASSAGE 106

VOCABULARY

1) niche f2) moored 3) scrambled up . 4) anchored 5) limped

READING

I)C 2) A 3)D

PASSAGE 107

VOCABULARY

1) save face 2) recipient 3) worthwhile
4) complimented 5) hassled

READING

1)E . 2)C 3)B

PASSAGE 108

VOCABULARY

I) fatal 2) verge 3) sanctuary. 4) reserve 5) take / action

READING

1)A 2)D 3)D

PASSAGE 109

VOCABULARY

I) lays 2) proprietor 3) furnished 4) shipped 5) obliged

READING

1)C 2)E 3) A

PASSAGE 110

3) rendered 4) to

VOCABULARY

I) daunt 2) to assemble

alter 5) surpassed

READING

1)D 2) A 3}C